The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,048 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
M ROHILLA	3500	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th July.
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	3523	700	E. G. Stead	26th "
—CATHAY	2263	500	E. Ashdown	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	16th "
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Heetor	23rd "
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd July
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August.
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	19th "
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 11, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,001	800	30th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	14th July.
BISAGNO	4,000	6th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4200	600	20th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, June 14, 1887.

NOTICE.

THE s.s. "METHLEY HALL" will sail for LIVERPOOL direct, on or about the 23rd July. She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
For farther particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

THE MACIVER LINE STEAMER "CHINA" has ARRIVED from ANTWERP, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, via Kurrachi, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented duly certified by the surveyor before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 11th July 1887.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th July 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 18th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th July, at 5 noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 30th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 14, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.
Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 9, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.
N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. EASTON'S
SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.
Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.
Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST DISINFECTANT IS SOLUBLE CRESOL.
(CALVERT'S.)

THIS Fluid is a concentrated product of uniform strength, it mixes readily with water in any proportion, and when diluted will be found effective in destroying the lower forms of insect and vegetable life and in preventing or arresting putrefactive change.

USES.

As a Purifier of the Atmosphere.
As a Deodorizer Antiseptic and Disinfectant.
As a Destroyer of Mange or Vermin in Dogs.
As an Insecticide to clear Ants and other Insects from Rooms
As an Effective Preservative Agent against Mites in Hides and Skins.

Bottles ½ Pt. 6 as., Pt., 12 as., Qt. Rs. 1-2.
1 gal. tins Rs. 4-4, 5 gal. drums Rs. 20.
Special Quotations to large Buyers.

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PORTABLE ELECTRIC BELLS,
FOR INVALIDS
OR
OFFICE USE.

EACH set comprises BATTERY, BELL, 40 feet Silk covered Wire and Pear Push in a Polished Mahogany Case. They are most substantially made, very ornamental and not liable to get out of order.
Price per set Rs. 30.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S.
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA
OR
LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.

A TONIC and FEBRIFUGE of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a tropical climate or from severe illness.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Ld, BOMBAY.

MICROSCOPES.

KEMP & Co. have the best selection of these Instruments in India.
FOR STUDENTS, AMATEURS,
and those engaged in scientific research. They offer an agreeable and fascinating occupation to all who find their "after business hours" hang heavily. Prices from Rs. 15 to 400.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., are the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER & CO.

and are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their CHAMPAGNE expressly prepared for India, on the following advantageous terms:—

	Cash per Dozen.
GIESLER'S "INDIA BRAND" their Finest Brand ..... Qts.	Rs. 54 0
GIESLER'S "INDIA BRAND" their Finest Brand ..... Pts.	" 29 8

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the Leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines. Their "India Brand" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.
TREACHER & Co. have therefore the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India.
Special Terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

UMBRELLAS! HOAR & CO.'S— NEW STOCK. UMBRELLAS!!

CHOICE—"CHERRY," ORANGE —*AND OTHER NATURAL HANDLES.*

GENT'S

Fine Brown Silk, Paragon Frames, Natural Sticks and Handles, a very useful Umbrella	10 8
	12 0
Fine Brown Twilled Silk, Fox's Paragon Frames, very handsome selected Natural Sticks	14 0
	16 0
Best Brown Spitalfields Silk, a most elegant and useful Umbrella	18 0
Rich Brown Spitalfields Silk, "a Specialite,"	22 0
Choice Sticks, with sterling silver mounts	26 0

LADIES'

Rich Brown Silk, choice Natural Sticks, and Handles.	9 8 to 13 8
Extra Rich Silk, very choice, stylish silver mounts.	15 0

SPECIAL CASH TERMS (OR PER V. P. P.) 12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS RAMPART ROW, } BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY AND Co., LD.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS!
FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES,
NATURAL STICKS.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE. Alpacas, Laventine Silks, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD SILKS.

GENT.'S UMBRELLAS.

	Rs. a.
Best Black Alpaca	... 6 8
Extra Fine Black Alpaca	... 7 8
Brown Laventine Silk, very durable	... 10 8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk—The New "Flexus" Frame	... 10 8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 14 8
The Antomation, Self-Opening, Brown and Dark Geeen Twilled Silk	... 14 8
Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfield	... 14 8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Laventine Silk	... 8 8
Brown Twilled Silk	... 10 8
Brest Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	... 12 8
Cotton Umbrellas, lined various colours	... 4 8

WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50, per doz. quarts.

PORTS 4 " " Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
From Rs. 18 to 28, per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2, extra per case.

SHERRIES 6 " " Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cardiz.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27, per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, Bombay.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs.
Ditto ditto .....5 in. "
BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
COL. HAWES' TEA AGENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MORTON, MAJU & Co., of Church Gate Street, Bombay, are APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for COLONEL HAWES' TEAS, and the SPRING CROP NEW SEASON TEAS can only be obtained from them.

(Sd.) KING, KING & CO.,
Agents for Col. A. D. HAWES, Comt., 4th Punjab Infantry.

MORTON MAJU & CO. consider it needless to say anything beyond recommending these celebrated and unrivalled Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Re. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Combination, Re. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1; Congou, As. 14; Superfine Bohea, As. 12; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POONA ESTABLISHMENTS

EVERY HOUSE AND TABLE REQUIRES the Freshest Provisions, the Choicest Wines at

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

In Camp and City.

WATERPROOF COATS,
GROUND SHEETS AND CARRIAGE APRONS.

WE have now received our new Goods as above for the Monsoon, they are specially made to withstand the effects of the climate, and thoroughly Waterproof.

Black Cavalry Regulation Cloak, new approved W. O. Pattern.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"	58"
Rs. 36	38	40	42	44	46

Dark Blue Twill, Double Texture, Chesterfield Shape, very stylish.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Rs. 28	30	32	34	36

Brown Black do. do. do. do. same as above.
Drab lined Grey Reversible Coats, very light.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Rs. 10	11	12	13	14

Drab Twill on Shepherds Plaid Ground Sheets, 72" by 60" Rs. 13-0.
Do. do. do. Gig Apron, Strap and Nickel Ring, Rs. 10-8.
Double Texture Drab Twill W. P. Sheeting, 60" Wide, Rs. 6-8 per yard.
Also shortly expected Black Gig Aprons, Lined Scotch Tartans.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—
(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 nett per 1,000.
Do. " " 2 ..... " 27 " " "
Do. " " 3 ..... " 25 " " "

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, or of any Merchants.

FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

MANUFACTURED of Choicest and carefully selected Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, to the high class quality of which we would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.
The different Brands held in stock are *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from Connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	" 19 0	" 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	" 20 0	" 2 4
Do. No. 1	" 18 0	" 2 0
PASHAS No. 1	" 20 0	" 2 4
Do. " 2	" 18 0	" 2 0
NONPAREIL	" 15 0	" 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
HAVANNAHS, No. 1	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 2 12
Do. No. 2	" 22 0	" 2 8
Do. No. 3	" 18 0	" 2 0
REGALIAS	" 25 0	" 2 12

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE JUBILEE STEAM AGRICULTURAL AND TRAMWAY Co., LIMITED,
KAIRA DISTRICT.
CAPITAL—THREE LACS
(with power to increase)
In 3,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.
Call Payments
Rs. 25 per Share on application.
Rs. 25 per Share on allotment.

THE remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per Share at intervals of not less than Two months.

DIRECTORS.
ALLAN F. TURNER.
W. C. TAYLOR.
THOMAS SUGDEN, Ex. O.
BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.
AGENTS.
Messrs. THOMAS SUGDEN & Co.

THE Company has been duly registered, and applications for Shares can be made to the Company's Bankers, and Prospectuses and copies of the Memorandum of Association can be obtained at the Office of the Company, at 4½, New Foras Road, Byculla.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RS. 300 REWARD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the night of the 7th instant, some person or persons made away fro[m] a box about Rs. 300 from the first storey of my house, situated at Kolbhat Lane, near Gunbow Well, Fort. The said person or persons not only committed a theft, but likewise attempted to set the building on fire; but the attempt was frustrated, only a few things being burnt. Any one giving information that will lead to the capture of the delinquent or delinquents, and subsequent punishment, will receive the above reward.

HORMUSJEE SHAPOORJEE FAVRI.

Bombay, July 13, 1887.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA	2980	On or about 3rd September, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

July 11, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MY wife ELIZABETH having left my protection I give notice that I shall not be RESPONSIBLE for any debts she may incur.

W. HUSSEY, Abkari Inspector.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHARE CERTIFICATES of 2 Shares, Nos. 672 and 673, in the City of Bombay Mills, standing in the name of Bai Almai Hormusjee Wadia, and 1 Share No. 379 in the Western India Mills, standing in the name of Mr. H. A. Wadia, have been LOST, and applications for new certificates have been made.

The public are hereby warned against dealing with these Shares in any way.

July 14th, 1887.

INDIAN RAILWAYS FEEDER LINES COMPANY, Limited.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd July 1887, at Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, at 4 o'clock, local time.

BUSINESS.

1. To report the progress of the Company's undertaking.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To elect an Auditor.

E. R. CALTHROP, Chairman.

3, Wilderness Road, Bombay, 14th July 1887.

D. R. PUNDOLE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT.

VARIOUS KINDS of FANCY MARBLE CLOCKS, having full Calendar showing Days of the Week and Month and Moon, striking Hours and Half-hours on Gong, without Pendulum. "Negretti and Zambras" best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Different kinds of Gold and Silver Charms, &c. &c.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

Charges Moderate.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S CONDITION POWDERS.

THIS powder is highly recommended for use when a horse is out of condition, which is generally indicated by a want of that spirit he usually displays.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

G.'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in horses, dogs, and cattle.

Price, Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

HOOF DRESSING

for the prevention and cure of

BRITTLE AND SHELLY FEET.

Per tin, Re. 1-8.

Physic Balls, Tonic Balls, Diuretic Balls. Condition Balls, Worm Balls, Cough Balls.

PROPRIETARY STABLE MEDICINES.

James' Blistering Ointment. McDougall's Carbolic Ointment. Leeming's Essence. Elliman's Embrocation. Calvert's Dog Soap. Calvert's Soft Soap. Naldire's Dog Soap. Stevens' Ointment. Clark's Hopplemenone. Clark's Neurasthenipponskelosterizo.

Private receipts carefully prepared from the purest drugs at moderate prices.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MENTHOL CONES

CRYSTALLINE JAPANESE ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

This preparation is strongly recommended as a local application for Neuralgia and Sciatica. It is also said to give relief in cases of Gout. One Cone in stoppered glass-bottle.

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INCLUDING

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20 Prizes	... ...	,, 10 each.

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Made by Machinery,
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FRAMROZE RASTAMJI,

Acting Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.

Old Secretariat, Bombay, 29th June 1887.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£500,000.

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Some Second-hand single and double BROUGHAMS for sale or hire, during the monsoon.

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THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-saving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating the body and mind. It greatly improves the digestion, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it speedily furnishes great comfort and relief, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and let it pass, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 1s. and 2s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the enjoyment of life [illegible]. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

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Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease [illegible]

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£4,500,000.

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The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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ESTABLISHED 1824.

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FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

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Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

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[illegible] on the Bombay and Colaba [illegible] also covered.

Fire Premiums for 188[illegible] [illegible]

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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium removed.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods to Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

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Reduction to European rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,059,7[illegible]

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

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Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£1,852,000
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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
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The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

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Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

[illegible]

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

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Duc de Montebello Champagne, Quarts, Rs. 32 per dozen.
Nicolson Edinburgh Ale, in Hogshead ,, ,, 32 per Hhd.

FROM BRUDER KLEMOSCHEG-GRAZ.

Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne—
Quarts...Rs. 32 per dozen.
Pints ,, ,, 35 per case of 2 dozens.

Dry Burgundy Red Champagne—
Quarts...Rs. 32 per dozen.
Pints ,, ,, 35 per case of 2 dozens.

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Quarts...Rs. 30 per dozen.
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SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

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CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a remittance.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
B.B.R.A. Society, Monthly Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Patna (s), from Coast and Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Ethiopia (s), for Coast and Calcutta.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The ship Esther Roy entered, and the s. s. Khiva, ship Talavera, and the s. s. Clan Maclean left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, at 11 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Kashgar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-morrow, the 15th instant.

B.B.R.A. SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Society to be held to-day at 5-30 p.m., Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha will read a paper on the "Gold Coins of the Mongol Dynasty of Persia."

FOUND.—A purse containing Rs. 22-2 in cash was found lying on the road at Gogaree Mohla on the 12th instant, and has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

POLO.—The game to-day will be:—White—A. Craigie (captain), Major Rochfort, Messrs. Wallace, Warner, and Armstrong *vs.* Stripes—Mr. Summer (captain), Messrs. F. Granam, C. Murray and Captain Fenton.—Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The hon. secretary begs to acknowledge the following donations:—Zartoshti Bana (through the "Rast Goftar"), Rs. 15; Mr. Kavasjee Edaljee Baria, in memory of his deceased mother, Bai Dosibai, Rs. 5.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Coombarwada, touching the death of Bapoo Tayapa, aged 26 years, a labourer employed on board of a prow lying at the Carnac Bunder discharging bags of rice. On Tuesday afternoon, while deceased was so engaged carrying a bag of rice on his shoulders from the prow to the shore, his foot slipped, and he and the bag fell to the ground; the bag being uppermost, internal injuries were sustained, and the man died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 12th July, 1887, was 421, being 82 more than the preceding week and 7 more than the week ending the 6th July 1886, and 29 more than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 271 births were reported in the different districts. There were 6 deaths from cholera last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 23.34. There were 79 deaths from remittent fever, being 9 more than the last week and 12 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were 72, 14 and 7 last week, against 67, 20 and 11, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Ameerchund Dhunean, Purdasee, Luximon Bhundaree, and Encoba Nadur, Purdassee, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by Munjee Doorgursung, the proprietor of a flour mill at Duncan Road. Mr. Hurrishunker, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Sealy for the first defendant. The case for the prosecution was that on the 26th June last, Dhunean, who lived in a warehouse near by complainant's flour mill, saw complainant returning to his mill at about 11 p.m. Dhunean, on seeing him, called out "*Fatkow.*" Then he and Luximon struck him with sticks. Encoba then came up and knocked him down, in consequence of which he lost his umbrella and cap, complainant also lost a watch from his waistcoat pocket and Luximon tore the complainant's clothes. The assault being clearly proved against the three defendants, the Magistrate, in disposing of the case, sentenced Dhunenan to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment. The other two were fined Rs. 50 each, or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment. Dhunean was further bound over in a sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace for a period of six months, and the others in a sum of Rs. 100 each to keep the peace for a similar period.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday about noon, Muncherjee Dossabhoy Wadia, the manager of the firm of Messrs. Frederick Medley and Co., Apollo Street, Fort, was arrested on the Kalbadevi Road by a bailiff of the Small Cause Court on a warrant issued by that Court in a suit decreed against him for a sum of Rs. 269-9-10, brought by the Marwaree firm of Cupoora Hema and Co., at Kalbadevi. Muncherjee on being arrested asked the bailiff to accompany him to his office at Apollo Street, where he would meet the claim. The bailiff agreed to this, and took him to the office, where Muncherjee went into an adjoining room and emptied two small phials, the one containing sulphuric acid and the other tincture of opium into a glass and swallowed the mixture. He immediately after came out of the room, and sat on a chair, telling the bailiff he could now do whatever he pleased, as he had taken poison. On it being discovered that he had actually taken poison, the police were summoned, when Inspector Butterfield repaired to the place. Muncherjee declined to proceed with the police officer to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and desired that he should be left alone, as he wished rather to die on the chair where he was seated. He was however removed to the G. T. Hospital. Subsequently Mr. Muncherjee's friends paid the amount claimed by the bailiff, and applied to Mr. Superintendent McDermott to liberate Muncherjee on bail, which was granted, and Muncherjee at about 5 o'clock yesterday evening was removed from the hospital by his friends to his own residence at Barsee Bazaar Street, Fort, where he was lying last night in a critical condition.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 29th ult. The following members were present:—Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, Vice-President in the chair, Messrs. Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, John de Cunha, Jivanjee Jamsedjee Modi, J. H. Steel and Surgeon Major T. S. Weir, Members of Council. Mr. Basil Scott, Secretary. Mr. H. M. Phipson, Curator of the Museum. The Revs. J. E. Abbott, and A. Goldwyer Lewis, Messrs. C. E. G. Crawford, A. F. Turner, J. Leask, M. F. Melvin, Purshotum Balcrishna Joshi, Gunputrao Bhasker, Mansukhlal Hiralal Nazar, Merwanjee Jiwanjee, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Bomonjee Byramjee Patel and Jamnadas Premchund, members.

The election of the following new members was announced:—Sir Dinshah Manockjee Petit, Kt., and Mr. Bomonjee Dinshah Petit.

The following donations were announced, and thanks voted to the donors:—To the Museum: From Captain Aves—Somali Weapons. To the Library: From Dustur Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamasp Asana, M. A., Ph. D.—A Treatise on the Navjot Ceremony.

ANTHROPOLOGY IN INDIA.

A note on "Anthropology in India," by Mr. H. H. Risley, one of the vice-presidents of the Society, was read, in the absence of the author, by the hon. secretary of the Society.

The writer, after indicating the vastness of the field of inquiry before the Society, recommended the undermentioned as very proper subjects to engage the attention of the Society for some time to come, as the Society could collect a good deal of very useful and interesting information from a study of them. Further details of procedure were also given by the author from his own experience of researches made in this particular direction in the Bengal Presidency. I.—The internal structure of castes and tribes in the Bombay Presidency. II.—The physical characteristics of typical members of such castes and tribes.

THE WHITE JEWS OF COCHIN.

A note on the "White Jews of Cochin," by Mr. N. Sankuni Wariyar, was then read. The author traced the origin of their settlement in that part of India, furnishing statistics of their numbers at different decades and incidentally giving particulars of the Black Jews also.

SUICIDES.

A note from Mr. E. Rehatsek, containing statistics of suicides committed in the town of Bombay during the year 1886, was read, in which very interesting details were furnished, showing the nationality, the age, the sex, &c., of the persons who committed suicide, while certain explanatory tables were annexed.

Dr. John de Cunha read a note based on Mr. E. Rehatsek's statistics. He compared Mr. E. Rehatsek's tables with those of Professor Enrico Morselli, of Turin, and suggested the advisability of collecting further information regarding suicides in India, in order to enable specialists to establish valid inductions thereon.

Thanks were voted to the authors of the above papers.

The meeting was then dissolved.

CRICKET.

HINDOO JOLLY C. C. *vs.* VOLUNTEER C. C. JUNIORS.

THE above was the opening match of the Hindoo Jolly C. C. for the season, and was played on last Saturday afternoon on the Esplanade Parade-ground. Run-getting on ground saturated with rain was difficult. The fielders too were seen to the greatest disadvantage. The Volunteer C. C., owing to some of its most promising players having failed to put in an appearance at the last moment, was represented by a moderate team. The Captain of the Hindoo Jolly C. C. having won the toss sent in J. G. Dharadher and M. B. Dhurandner to defend the wickets. The former had to retire within 15 minutes of his entrance with the score of 9 runs. G. P. Merchant, next went in to keep Dhurandher's company, but the latter was soon caught in short slip with a score of 10 runs to his credit. H. R. Broker then joined Merchant. These two batsmen thoroughly tried the patience of the bowlers. The bowlers used all their skill, but no dislodgement was effected for more than thirty minutes. The game had only been in progress a little less than an hour, when a heavy shower of rain fell, and further play was abandoned. When the stumps were drawn by mutual consent, the Hindoo Jolly C. C. had lost two wickets for a score of 42 runs to which Messrs. H. R. Broker and G. P. Merchant contributed 12 and 7 runs, not outs. Another match has been arranged between these two Clubs, and it will most probably be played on the last Saturday of this month. The first match between the Y. M. C. A. A. C. Club and the Hindoo Jolly C. C. will be played on the 22nd August, and not to-morrow, Saturday, the 17th July, as stated before.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 14.

(Before the Hon. MR. Justice BAYLEY.)

A SUIT WITH FORTY-THREE DEFENDANTS.

JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE POCHAJEE AND ANOTHER *vs.* SHAPURJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE AND OTHERS.

THIS was a suit brought for a declaration that the first defendant is not entitled to any share to an ancestral house in Church Gate Street, which formerly belonged to an ancestor of the parties to the suit named Ruttonjee Pestonjee Pochajee; that the rights of all parties to the suit other than the first defendant may be ascertained and declared; that the first defendant be restrained from selling, charging, or alienating the house or any part thereof; that the house may be sold and the proceeds divided among those who are entitled to it, &c. Mr. Starling and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Muljee, appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Slater, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for defendant Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Pochajee, while forty-one other defendants, grandchildren of the testator, appeared in person or by their guardians *ad litem.*

The facts of the plaintiff's case are these. Ruttonjee Pestonjee Pochajee died at Bombay on the 5th November 1865, possessed of moveable and immoveable property, and leaving a will dated 31st October 1850, whereby he appointed his nephews the first defendant and Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee (since deceased) his executors. The first defendant did not prove the will in the first instance, but after the death of the other executor, took out probate in August 1884. The only portion of the property affected by the will of the testator, which is still in existence, was the ancestral dwelling-house in Church Gate Street, now in the occupation of the first defendant and other members of the testator's family. By the will the testator gave the house to the children of his five nephews, Dadabhoy, Nusserwanjee, Cowasjee, Pestonjee, and the first defendant, in order that they might live therein in harmony and enjoy it from generation to generation. Those children on his death took possession of the house. Plaintiffs and defendants (other than the first defendant) are the children of the five nephews or their legal representatives; and the bulk of them had been living in the house since the testator's death. Under the will the nephews had no interest whatever in the house; nevertheless the first defendant now claimed to be entitled to a fifth part thereof. Some time ago, as executor of the will, he filed a suit against the widow of his co-executor to get from her an account of moneys received by her husband as an executor, but the suit was dismissed; and the first defendant, as executor, was ordered to pay the costs. He had paid the greater portion of the costs and the cost of obtaining probate out of moneys obtained by mortgaging his fifth share of the house. The plaintiffs submitted there was no necessity for the first defendant to have obtained probate, and as he was not justified in bringing the suit, he was not justified in claiming repayment of the costs from the estate of the testator or from those entitled to the family house. He, however, threatened to sell the house, and was actually negotiating for a sale by private contract, and out of the proceeds to pay himself. He was now without any means and was living on an allowance of Rs 20 a month out of a charitable fund, and was unable to pay any portion of the costs of this suit, if awarded against him.

The first defendant affirmed in his defence that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the declaration or relief claimed by them; and that the translation of the will of Ruttonjee Pestonjee Pochajee, annexed to the plaint, was incorrect. The house was not given by the testator to the children of his five nephews, nor did the latter take possession of it on the testator's death. He also resided in the house with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiffs and other defendants. According to the true construction of the will, the testator devised the house to his two nephews (the first defendant and Pestonjee) and the sons of his three deceased nephews in five equal shares. The first defendant contended that he was absolutely entitled to one equal undivided fifth share in the house, and that the daughters of the three deceased nephews had no interest therein. Sixteen of the defendants had unnecessarily been made parties to the suit solely with a view to increase the costs and to harass first defendant. The costs of the suit filed by first defendant against the widow of the co-executor were ordered by Mr. Justice Scott to be paid out of the estate of the testator. It was necessary for the first defendant to obtain probate before filing the suit. He never threatened to sell the house by private contract. He wished to sell it with the consent of the plaintiffs and other defendants; and such also is the wish of the plaintiffs as appeared from the prayer of the plaint.

Several of the other defendants had filed written statements, supporting the contentions of the plaintiffs or the first defendant, but they were unanimous in wishing that the house should be sold and the proceeds divided among those entitled to it. The hearing of evidence is being proceeded with.

JULY 15.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

558—Little S F and N—Purmanundas Jewandas vs, Walabhdas Walji—Thakurdas D and C—Part-heard.

Application for rehearing.

29-3819—Of 1887-S C C suit. The United Merchants Co vs Doolubram Sakulchund and another. Khunderao M for petitioners and defendants.

Appeals.

568—Macfarlane E and H—Kesserbai vs. Allibhoy Khatow—Payne G and S.

569—Winter and B—Fatmabai and others vs. Nawab Hamidood Dowlah Syed Mohidin &c. —Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

382-84—Ardeser, H and D—Cassumbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others —Jefferson, B and D and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

506-86—Balkrishna and D—Narayen Mahadeo Bholerao vs. Bhagarthibai—Crawford and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

38-87—In person—Choonilal Motilal vs. Shriram Bainichund—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

51-87—Thakurdas, D and C—Sher Mahomed Hajee Amanoola vs Ramjee Dayal and others—W and G, J C Cama, and in person.

470-86—Payne, G and S—Hajee Cadurbux Abdoola vs Sooloman Saloodin—Hore, C and B.

171-84—Ardesir, H and D—Ardesir Burjorjee Bahadoorjee vs. Bai Dhunbai—Bomonjee and H.

101-87—Jefferson B and D—Casturchund Abhirchund vs. Nurrotumdass Hurjeewandas and others—Mansuklal and D and in person.

137-87—In person, a pauper—Vithuldass Hurjeewandass vs. Tricumdass Jugjeewandas—Tyabjee and D.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON.

BEFORE Mr. E. C. Ozanne, Director of Agriculture, departed for England, he compiled a mass of facts and figures showing the progress of the monsoon in the districts in June. The monsoon, it appears, broke punctually on the Mrig in the Deccan and in the Konkan. It was slightly before its time in the Karnatic and slightly late in Gujerat. In the Deccan the fall was seasonable, and sufficient in Khandeish and the Kharif districts of Poona, Nasiks and Satara; it was deficient and irregular in the central tracts of Nasik, and in Ahmednagar and Sholapur, but generally speaking the prospects are good. The month's rain has only been fair in the Karnatic. In Konkan, the early rains were very heavy; and the rainfall was slightly excessive in the southern parts; but generally it was very favourable. In Gujerat light showers were followed by general rain on the 15th and 16th, which allowed full sowings in the succeeding breaks. At the close of the month there was again a good fall. The rain is timely and sufficient everywhere. The following are detailed reports:—

KHANDEISH.

Excellent rain, full and seasonable, except locally at Nizampur. Began punctually on 5th (Mrig). Light at first. In west good on 10th and 11th, 2 to 3 inches (Dhulia 5·83), and again on 15th and 16th (Nundurbar 3·15, Taloda 3·65, elsewhere except Nizampur about 1½ inches). General sowings in west by middle of month. In east heavy rain did not begin till 25th—26th, varying from 2 to 5½ inches (Jalgaon 5·17, Pachora 5·83). Finally on 29th general rain throughout, except Nizampur, Nandurbar, and Shahada. In the east general sowings in the last week. Break from 18th to 24th useful. By end of month cotton sown in central tracts, and all kharif sowings in full swing except at Nizampur. Earliest sown cotton has germinated well. Month's fall considerably above average. Promises for cotton very good.

NASIK

As in Khandeish monsoon rain came seasonably, but in the central talukas it was irregular and scanty save at Pimpalgaon, where very heavy (3·71) on 14th. In the Dangi (hilly) talukas fall ample and timely, and so in extreme east (Malegaon, Nandgaon), where sowings full. The absence of Rohini rain in May was noticed as an unfavourable sign. The kharif season is, as expected, late in the bulk of the district, and sowings are retarded.

AHMEDNUGGUR.

Rain fair in north and east, but deficient elsewhere. Except at Rahuri on 14th (1. 33) on day's fall exceeded an inch. General sowings nowhere possible. Kharif season must be late. The district, however, relies more on the rabi crops. The May rain also was good, and no scarcity of grass is reported.

POONA.

In rice and khariff the (north and west) good early fall (1½ to 3 inches) about 5th and 6th and again on 15th and 16th. Sowings timely and full. In these parts the after rain was a little scant and more wanted for transplantation of rice and nagli and for completing bajri sowings. In the rabi tracts sowing rain scanty and almost absent since middle of month. Sowings retarded. Indapur has been exceptionally favoured (on 25th 2·73 and on 29th 2·53). Sirur particularly unfortunate. But deficiency of early rain in the late talukas is not unusual nor disastrous.

SHOLAPORE.

The rain began abnormally early, but it has been throughout the month and throughout the District very deficient except at Barsi. Sowings retarded except in Barsi. Malsiras has hardly had any rain at all.

SATARA.

Monsoon rain began on 3rd. In west rain continued till 20th, sufficient to allow partial sowings in the favourable break following. A continuance of the break will delay transplantation of rice and completion of kharif sowings. In the eastern talukas the fall has been irregular and deficient. In these tracts the fall is below average and mostly greatly below.

BELGAUM.

Commencing early the rain has been generally favourable. After 20th a useful break intervened. Between 14th and 18th the fall (14th inches) was rather excessive. Sowings except in black soil have been general throughout. The fall is well up to average and seasonable.

BIJAPORE.

The ante-monsoon rains were good. In Bagalkot an early fall (1·43) on 2nd permitted sowing, which was continued under light succeeding showers. Elsewhere good falls at Sindgi on the 26th (4·30), Bagalkot (2·04), Bijapur (1·58) and on the 29th at Indi (1·65) made sowings general in these talukas. At Hungund and Muddebihal fall still deficient and to a less extent in Bagevadi and Badami. On the whole the condition of this district is fair.

DHARWAR.

In black soil talukas fall irregular and deficient, especially in Gadag and Mundargi, Ron, however, exceptionally favoured with good falls on 4th, 26th and 29th June. Rain is, however, not absolutely necessary in these tracts. In the rice talukas the fall of May was deficient. June brought daily light rain till the 20th, and a break then came, giving opportunity for completion of rice and kharif sowings. Nevertheless rice has been sown rather late and at the end of the month more rain was eagerly expected. In Ranebennur though up to average the fall is deficient for general sowings.

KANARA.

Monsoon rains early and abundant) in places rather excessive) till 16th and 17th. A most favourable break followed. On the whole seasonable and excellent rain leaves little to be desired.

RUTNAGIRI.

As in Kanara, though some damage to sown seed and to field embankments was caused by a too abundant fall. After the 16th came a break or else in places a succession of light showers which was favourable. At the end of the month further falls were desired.

KOLABA.

Like Kanara and Ratnagiri, Kolaba rain has been seasonable and abundant, much more seasonable than in the latter and even than in the former, for there was no excess. Transplantation in full swing.

THANA.

Fall seasonable and sufficient throughout. At Karjat on the 26th the fall of nearly 10 inches was harmful. Rain, however, wanted at close of month.

SURAT.

Rainfall up to average, but lighter than in June last year, when it was too heavy and continuous. Fall abundant and seasonable everywhere. Rice sowings followed the rain of the 12th, which was general, and cotton was put in after that of the 16th. At close more rain required for rice transplantation.

BROACH.

Fall greatly above average, but well distributed with amount breaks. At Amod, for instance, though the amount gauged was 15 inches between 16th and 18th, a week's clear break followed. Again, after 4 inches on 26th and 27th, another week's break. Cotton sown under most favourable circumstances.

KAIRA.

Rainfall much above average, but well distributed. All fell between 8th and 10th, 15th, and 18th, and 26th and 30th, and the intervening breaks allowed both early sowings of kodra and general sowings of other kharif crops. Hairy caterpillars (katra) have in places necessitated second sowing.

PANCH MAHALS.

Light showers till 17th, except at Jhalod (1.) 40 on 8th). On 17th heavy general fall varying from 1' to 6 inches. At end of month maize and kodra seedlings very promising. Month's fall slightly below average at Dohad and rain badly wanted, though, sowings have been full.

AHMEDABAD.

Monsoon began late (10th) and was light till 17th excepting good showers at Dholka, Dhandhuka and Gogha. On 17th heavy and general fall. This caused active sowing, which continued favourably in the break, which lasted till the 26th. Sowings are full, and young crops coming up strong and healthy. Parantij a little behind the other talukas though up to average. Itsrain came all in one day (17th).

ACCORDING to the computations of M. Hermite, a French astronomer, the total number of stars visible to the naked eye of an observer of average visual power, does not exceed 6,000. The northern hemisphere contains 2,478 and the southern hemisphere contains 3,307 stars. In order to see this number of stars, the night must be moonless, the sky cloudless, and the atmosphere pure. The power of the naked eye is here stayed. By the aid of an opera glass 20,000 can be seen, and with a small telescope 150,000, while the most powerful telescopes will reveal more than 100,000,000 stars.

"A PERFECT WIFE for £25." Such is the heading of an advertisement which appears in an English paper. It is issued by a lady who is going to start a school for wives. In these days of garish accomplishments "the practical side of woman's nature" is neglected. In the new academy it will be developed. Girls who go there will be "instructed in housewifely duties." The classes will consist of cookery, dressmaking, physiology, book-keeping, elocution and debating. The book-keeping will be very useful. The Perfect Wife, who keeps her husband's choice editions instead of lending them to casual acquaintances, is far above rubies. But debating is the housewifely duty which mostly needs cultivation.

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

The following report by Mr. Ormiston, which is the thirtieth of its kind, will show the progress that was made in June with the Prince's Dock Extension Works:—

1. Blasting rocks in the channel was carried on during the first half of the month by divers, and 2,535 cubic feet of rock removed. This work has been stopped since the 15th on account of the accumulation of silt.

2. The monsoon burst on the evening of the 5th, and during the month 22·78 inches of rain fell. Owing to a heavy southerly swell that set in, a serious breach was made in the south corner of the main dam on the afternoon of the 10th, and fears were, at one time, entertained for the safety of the dam; but owing to the prompt measures taken and a falling tide, no accident happened. The main dam has since been considerably strengthened in this place.

3. The work on minor dams extended over the same length as last month; the principal portion of the work done being in the timbering for the bridge and machinery pit foundations of the harbour and communication passage entrances. The total excavation in these dams amounted to 47,283 brass.

At the beginning of the month the timbering for the foundation of the accumulator tower and engine bed was commenced; this work is being done departmentally.

4. The masonry of the walls, &c., was in progress for a length of 8,869 feet, of which 8,144 feet was up to 79·00 on datum. Of the upper portion of the walls between this and coping level a length of 7,749 lineal feet was in progress at heights above datum, varying from 80·25 to 91·00 or coping level, and to this level 4,904 feet of wall has been completed. The side walls of the communication passage entrance were almost completed and the rubble masonry in the foundation of the harbour entrance brought up to the level of 51·50 or the under-side of the granite pointing sill. 1,026 brass were built during the month, making a total of 48,887 brass since the commencement of the work.

5. Forty-two cast-iron face and six corner bollards have been fixed.

6. The concrete arching for pipe tunnel was continued, and 752 lineal feet completed by the end of the month, making a total of 2,800 feet completed. The work of laying the various water mains continues to make good progress, as also the fixing of the sleepers and back rails for wharf cranes, 1,489 lineal feet of rail, &c., being completed.

7. At the end of the month the following materials were on the ground:—

Rubble	300	Brass.
Composite facing, rough and dressed	23,010	C. ft.
Front and back coping, dressed	3,378	„
Inverts and Ashlar	5,638	„
Granite, dressed	7,490	„
Sand	6,000	„
Lime	75,000	„
Portland cement	40	Tons.
Cast-iron pipes	36½	„
Cast-iron bollards	34	„

8. The number of wagons filled during the 24 working days of the month amounted to 3,416, being a daily average of 142, the greatest number taken out in one day being 223. This work was a good deal retarded by the rainful.

9. The total excavation done during the month amounted to 4,983 brass. The total since the commencement of the contract deposited at Mody Bay and Bunder, in main and subsidiary dams, and behind walls, amounted to 349,904 brass.

10. The daily average number of men and women working on the Dock and at the quarries was 3,154, the greatest number in one day (3rd) being 4,324.

THE JURISPRUDENCE EXAMINATION AT POONA.

THE following students have passed the Jurisprudence Examination which was held at the Deccan College, Poona, in 1886-87:—

Chandorkar, Dinkar Trimbak—*Prizeman*; Hebbel, Ganesh Annarao; Rajwade, Vaijnath Kashinath, B.A.; Bharucha, Rustomji Pherozshah; Melagne, Raghunath Bapooji; Sabnavis, Hanmant Govind; Gaikwad, Khanderao Appasaheb; Bhore, Nana Narayan; Bharucha, Behramji Pherozshah; Patwardhan, Raghunath Krishna, B.A.; Pandit, Krishnaji Narayan; Deorukhkar, Narayan Sadashiv; Bumla, N. P.; Rajopadhye, Narayan Sadashiv; Bhide, Raoji Janardan, B.A.; Kulkarni, Eknath Subrao; Pendse, Dattatraya Raghunath, B.A.; Anklesaria, Pherozshah Manikji; Sathaye, Shridhar Narayan, B.A.; Koparkar, Ganesh Lakshman; Bhide, Vasudeo Trimbak; Deshpande, Shankar Ganesh, B.A.; Bijapurkar, Vishnu Govind; Lele, Gangadhar Vaman; Ambegaonkar, Ganesh Balvant and Patwardhan, Vinayak Sadashiv.

BENGAL.

A CALCUTTA ATROCITY.—On Wednesday last, a most daring murder, in broad daylight, was committed in Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, in a house, known as Panch Koti, belonging to Baboo Jodoolall Mullick. The house, which is vacant, was left in charge of a *durwan* and a *mali* named Damoo, both of whom lived in a godown near the gate. At about 2-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 6th, a barber had occasion to go to the place, and saw the *durwan*, an elderly man of about 40 years of age, sleeping on a *charpoy*, and the *mali* lying down close by, in the verandah of the latter, godown. After some conversation with the latter, the barber left, but returned again half-an-hour later, when he saw the *durwan* seated near a tub, with severe injuries on his head and face, from which blood was flowing. He spoke to the man, but not receiving any answer, he went to the *durwan* of the next house and told him what had happened; also that the *mali* was nowhere to be seen. Both went back to the place, and the man was put on a *charpoy*, but could make no answer as to how he came by the wounds. The Police were informed of the circumstances, and shortly after the man died. No trace could be found, however, of the *mali*, who had absconded, but was arrested the following day at 3-30 p.m., while passing along Garden Reach Road. On being taxed as to the murder of the *durwan*, he denied the charge, stating that he saw the barber striking the deceased with a hatchet, and pointed out the place where it was found, having marks of blood on it, and that he had through fear ran away, and passed the night in a garden in the 24 Pergunnahs. It appears that the deceased used to lend money, which he had recently collected, intending to go away to his native country. This fact the *mali* was acquainted with, and to obtain which he took advantage of the man being asleep, to strike him with an axe, and kill him, but finding the two blows he had inflicted had taken no immediate effect, he ran away. The deceased had a severe wound on the right side of the head and on the face, also a swelling on the neck. The *mali* will shortly be placed on his trial for wilful murder.

MADRAS.

THE LATE CONDUCTOR J. EVANS.—We much regret to have to record the death at the General Hospital, on the night of Friday last, of Mr. John Evans, a retired Conductor. The deceased was born in Chester in the year 1818, and was therefore 69 years of age at the time of his death. He enlisted as a private soldier in 1840, and was made Sergeant Major in 1856. He served for several years in the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and held excellent testimonials from Brigadier General T. Wright and Brigadier General W. Hill, who commanded the Hyderabad Contingent. The deceased was a good soldier and a faithful servant, and was always held in high esteem by those under whom he served. He was promoted to Conductor in July 1875, and shortly afterwards retired on a good service pension. Since that time he obtained employment in various capacities in the G. I. P. Railway and the Public Works, and invariably rendered satisfaction wherever he went went. He was a strong, well built man, and resided for several years in Vepery, where he was well-known. He had not been enjoying very good health for the past two years His heart became affected, and pneumonia set in. About ten days ago he was taken to the General Hospital, where he died. His remains were interred in St. Mary's Cemetry.

M. MACE, an architect, in carrying out recently some street repairs at Adamville, five miles east of Paris, laid bare pottery, fragments of iron weapons, and human remains, which seemed to belong to a very ancient burying-ground. The discovery was made known to the Director of the St. Germain Museum, who sent M. Abel Mestre to aid M. Mace in carrying out some careful diggings. Fifty-two tombs were discovered at a depth of about 3 ft. Ten of the skeletons belonged to men who were buried with their arms. The other bodies were those of women and children. The stature of the men is not higher than that of modern Frenchmen. There were found ten swords, double-edged and in iron scabbards, six iron lance-heads without handles, five iron rings and five round central plates for wooden shields, two bronze rings attached to the scabbard of a sword, and a third ring, probably attached to a leather belt which has disappeared, with bronze bracelets, and clasps and pins for fastening plaids or cloaks. M. Mestre believes the remains to be those of a Gaulish burying-ground.

MR. COX'S HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE "Spectator" publishes the following review of Mr. E. C. Cox's Short History of the Bombay Presidency":—This is a useful, unpretending little book, which ought not to pass unnoticed. The writer combines with the accuracy and culture he acquired at Cambridge, the official experience and close acquaintance with the natives of India which he has gained while serving in the District Police, "week after [as he says] never seeing the face of a fellow-countryman." With these advantages, Mr. Cox has compiled a concise and well-arranged manual of the history of the Presidency with which he is most familiar, and of which the annals are most full of incident and interest. But that is not all; he has prefaced his account of Bombay with a brief but vivid description of the whole country from its earliest days—its etymology, institutions, languages, invasions, dynasties—down to the first coming of the English in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Here and there the pages may seem somewhat overladen with facts and details,—as, e.g., in the incidents of the three Mahratta wars. But when Mr. Cox comes nearer to our times, his sketches of the administration of Elphinstone and Malcolm, and Lords Auckland, Ellenborough, Harding, and Dalhousie, are short, clear, pointed, and independent in tone. It is gratifying to learn from one with such excellent opportunities for judging, that, notwithstanding all their poverty, helplessness, and excess of population, the masses both in British India and in the Native States were never better off than now in any previous stage of their history, while increased trade and improved administration tend every year to improve their condition. Mr. Cox notices one curious item in the increase of comfort,—viz, that in a single year nearly *four million umbrellas* were imported. We welcome this excellent little work, readable throughout, and accurate wherever we have tested it,—though, by the-way, Vasco da Gama "sailing up to the shores of India," must have *cast*, and not *weighed* (*sic*) anchor in the harbour of Kalikat.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 14)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col E Ostrehan, Assist-Commissary Genl, first class, having vacated his appointment in the Department, the following promotions amongst officers of the Commissariat Dept are ordered, with effect from 25th May 1887:—Col E S Walcott, C B, Assist Comsey Genl, second class, to be Assist Comsey Genl, first class; Col J M Boyd, Assist Comsey Genl, third class, and Actg Assist Comsey Genl, second class is confirmed in the latter grade; Capt H C E Lucas, Assist Comsey Genl, fourth class, and Actg Assist Comsey Genl, third class, is confirmed in the latter grade; Lieut-Col J L Fagan, Sub-Assist Comsey Genl, first class, to be Assist Comsey Genl, fourth class; and Lieut A D Fordyce, Sub-Assist Comsey Genl, second class, and Actg Sub-Assist Comsey Genl, first class, is confirmed in the latter grade.

Assist Commissary and Hony Lieut C Duke, P W Dept (Barrack Branch), is granted an extension of furlough up to the date of his arrival at Bombay, viz., the 7th March 1887.

The services of Surgn W H Burke, M D, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Surgn-Major J E Ferguson, I M S, three months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secy of State for India to retire from the Service, subject to H M's approval:—Lieut-Col J H L Greenfield, S C, 30th Aug 1887.

The following extract from General Order by the Govt of India is republished:—Promotions—To be Colonel in the Army—G H F Codrington, B S C.

The services of Surgn-Major R Boustead, I M S, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Capt W P Kennedy to act as Second Assist to the Pol Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Capt W B Ferris, or until further orders.

Capt L L Fenton to act as Third Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mr P S V FitzGerald, or until further orders.

Lieut S M Schneider to act as Fourth Assist to the Pol Agent, Kathiawar, until further orders.

Lieut-Col W A Salmon is appointed to be sub pro tem Political Agent, Cutch, with effect from the 12th May 1886.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Ingle, Huzur Depy Collr and Magiste of the first class, Kanara, was in charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Kanara, in addition to his own duties, from the 7th to the 9th April 1887, both days inclusive.

Col J S D Bolton, S C, has been appointed to officiate as Cant Magiste, Poona and Kirkee, with effect from the date on which he relieved Col C D'U LaTouche, and pending the arrival of Col W P LaTouche.

Col Bolton is also appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magiste of the first class within the limits of the Military Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee.

Messrs C G W Macpherson, CIE, and A H Unwin respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dist Court, Satara, on the 27th ult.

Munshi Deomal Metharam, Actg Head Munshi of taluka Tando Alahyar in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magiste of the third class in the district of Hyderabad under Sec 12 of Act X of 1882.

Mr R P Barrow, Assist Collr, in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magiste of the first class in the district of Belgaum under Sec 12 of Act X of 1882.

Mr H Kennedy, Actg Dist Supt of Police, Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 22nd inst, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B F Patel, B A, to act as Head Master, Surat High School, during the absence of Mr Utamram Narbheram Mehta or till further orders.

Khan Saheb Sirajudin Abdul Futtah Moulvi B A, assumed charge of the office of Actg Professor of Persian in the Deccan College, Poona, on the 20th ult.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr N P. Tilak, on being relieved by Rao Saheb B. R. Sahasrabudhe, B A, of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Ahmednagar, to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Nasik, during the absence of Rao Saheb G V Limaye, B A, or till further orders.

Khan Saheb Karamalli Rahim Nanjiani, B A, Depy Educational Inspr, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha, availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted to him, on the 25th th ult.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept:—

Bombay Dist—Mr K K Acharya, Offg Registrar and Joint Sub-Registrar of Bombay, from 22nd to 25th Feb 1887, and on 24th March 1887.

Kaira Dist—Mr Kuberram Anopram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Umreth, on 1st, 2nd, 12th and 13th May 1887.

Khandesh Dist—Mr Vaman Abaji, Offg Sub-Registrar of Shahada, from 3rd to 9th May 1887; Mr Purshotam Sakharam, Offg Sub-Registrar of Taloda, from 4th April to 2nd May 1887; and Mr Nagesh Khanderao, Offg Sub-Registrar of Nandurbar, from 27th April to 16th May 1887

Broach Dist—Mr Motiram Ganpatram, Offg Sub-Registrar of Vagra, from 24th to 27th Feb 1887 and from 1st to 4th May 1887.

Ahmednagar Dist—Mr Mchoniraj Vaman, Offg Sub-Registrar of Kopargaon, from 3rd to 9th May 1887; Mr Parashram Govind, Offg Sub-Registrar of Rahuri, from 18th to 20th May 1887; and Mr Yeshvant Khanderao, Offg Sub-Registrar of Sangamner, from 2nd to 8th May, 1887.

Kolaba Dist—Mr Moreshvar Dinkar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Pen, from 11th to 1?th May 1887.

Thana Dist—Mr Vishnu Damodar, Offg Sub-Registrar of Bhiwndi, from 3rd to 5th May 1887.

Sholapur Dist—Mr Balvant Keshav, Offg Sub-Registrar of Pandharpur, from 18th to 23rd May 1887.

Dharwar Dist—Mr Bishto Lakshman, Offg Sub-Registrar of Hubli, from 4th to 6th May 1887.

Kanara Dist.—Mr. Dhondo Ramchandra, Offg Sub Registrar of Haliyal, from 15th March to 15th May 1887; Mr Venkatesh Narayan, Offg Sub-Registrar of Siddapur, from 22nd April to 11th May 1887; and Mr Sheshgiri Manjaya, Offg Sub Registrar of Honavar, from 22nd to 25th May 1887.

Mr Rajaram Sadashiv, Registry Clerk, Thana; is appointed to be Probationary first grade Sub-Registrar of Alibag in the Kolaba Dist.

Mr Narayan Ballal Oke, Sub-Assist Conservr of Forests, first grade, is allowed leave on medical certificate for five months, with effect from the 18th April 1887.

Mr H Woodward, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to retun to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr A R Bonus, C S, passed an examination in Hindustani on the 4th inst.

Mr. G. Jacob, C S, passed an examination in Guzerati on the 4th instant.

Mr A R Bonus, C S, to be Assist to the Collr of Satara.

Mr E L Cappel, C S, was appointed to act as Collr and Magiste of the district of Sholapur and Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Sholapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Sholapur Dist, from 14th to 22nd May 1887, both days inclusive.

The following appointment is made in the Registration Dept:—Mr Sakharam Hari, Clerk to the Inspr of Registration and Stamps, Third Divn, to be Probationary fifth grade Sub-Registrar of Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar Dist.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H K Disney, Actg Depy Supt, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, to act as Supt, Sind Revenue Survey, during the absence of Lieut-Col Ward, or till further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Major J Davidson, M A, MB, CM, to act as Civil Surgn Belgaum, during the absence of Surgn Major D E Hughes, MD, FRCS or till further orders.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn A Milne MA, MB, to act as Civil Surgn, Ahmedabad, Supt of the Medical School, Ahmedabad, and Supt of the Lunatic Asylum, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Surgn Major J Robb, MD, CM, or till further orders.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Surgn Major R Boustead, I M S, to be Civil Surgn, Ahmednagar, vice Surgn-Major R H Batty, retired.

Mr H McC Sinclair passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 4th July 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, have been pleased to issue a Sanad to Mr Vithaldas Mancharam Pakvasa, authorizing him to practice as a Pleader in the Courts of the Surat Dist.

Mr G W Cotgrave delivered over and Mr F H Warden received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Broach, on the 2nd inst.

Mr Dhanjisha Dadabhai delivered over and Mr G W Cotgrave received charge of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Thana, on the 4th inst.

Mr G Carmichael delivered over and Mr M C[illegible] received charge of the office of the Assist Coll, Ahmedabad, on the 4th inst.

Mr Dadabhai Hormasji delivered over and Rao Bahadur Varajlal Parshotamrai received charge of the office of the Assist Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, on the 2nd inst

Azam Krishnaji Ramchandra, Head Karkun of taluka Yeola, in the Nasik Collectorate, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 27th April to 10th June 1887, both days inclusive, during the absence of Rao Saheb Yashvant Blakrishna, Mamlatdar, on privilege leave.

Rao Bahadur Rajaram Khanderao Vaidya and Mr. L G Deshmukh, C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the talukas of Tasgaon, Khanapur, Khatav and Man in the Satara Collectorate on the 25th ult.

Mr. W Doderet and Rao Bahadur Rajaram Khanderao Vaidya respectively delivered over and received charge of the talukas of Karad, Valva and Patan in the Satara Collectorate on the 25th June last.

Azam Vishwanath Ganesh, Head Karkun of taluka Dindori in the Nasik Collectorate, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 9th May to 2nd June 1887, both days inclusive, during the absence of Rao Saheb Madhav Sakharam, Mamlatdar, on privilege leave.

Messrs C E Frost and W Woodward respectively delivered over and received charge of the Nasik Collectorate on the 21st ult.

Messrs W R Hamilton and Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar, L C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Huzur Treasury and of the office of the Huzur Depy Collr and Magistrate, Ahmednagar, on the 12th June.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Thakar and Mr A F Maconochie respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Additional Dist Depy Collr, Ahmednagar, on the 23rd ultimo.

Mr W L Harvey and Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, BA, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Forest Settlement Office, Ahmednagar, on the 23rd June last.

Mr W L Harvey and Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Thakar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Coll, Ahmednagar, on the 23rd ult.

Rao Bahadurs Rango Ramchandra Bhardi and Ganesh Pandurang Thakar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Additional Dist Depy Collr, Ahmednagar, on the 20th ult.

Cols C D LaTouche and J S D Bolton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Cant Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, on the 30th ult.

Rao Saheb Manjunath Sheshgiri, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Yellapur in the Kanara Dist, is confirmed in his appointment.

Messrs J FitzMaurice and A L P Tucker respectively delivered over and received charge of the Bagalkot, Badami and Hungund Talukas on the 16th ult.

Mr J C Anding and Major J B Lawrence respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Cant Magiste, Belgaum, on the 27th June 1887.

Messrs Hanmant Ramchandra Shirhatti and Narayan Ganesh Deshpande respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assist Coll, Bijapur, on the 28th ult.

Rao Saheb Pandurang Tamaji, sub pro tem second grade Head Accountant of Ahmednagar, having reverted from the 1st inst to his substantive appointment of third grade Head Accountant, Dharwar, Rao Saheb Ramrao Annapa, sub pro tem third grade Head Accountant, Dharwar, is ordered to revert to his substantive appointment as fourth grade Head Accountant, Sholapur.

In consequence of the retirement of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Gopal Konur, second grade Mamlatdar of Hungund, in the Bijapur Dist, the following promotions have been ordered:—Rao Saheb Vithal Raghunath Dange, third grade Mamlatdar of Khed, in the Ratnagiri Dist, to be second grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Gangadhar Bhimrao Jambhekar, BA, pro tem third grade Mamlatdar of Chikodi, in the Belgaum Dist, confirmed in that grade; Rao Saheb Keshav Vishnu Ghaisas, fourth grade Mamlatdar of Panvel, in the Kolaba Dist, to be pro tem third grade Mamlatdar, vice Mr Jambhekar confirmed in the third grade during the employment of Rao Saheb Narayan Chintaman Soman as Native Assist to the Commissioner, Southern Div; Rao Saheb Ganesh Raghunath Sambhare, pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar of Ron, in the Dharwar Dist, to be Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar, vice Mr Ghaisas; and Rao Saheb Venkatrao Dattatraya to be pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar of Hungund, in the Bijapur Dist, vice Mr Sambhare.

Mr A B Fforde, Assist Supt, Gujarat Revenue Survey, delivered over charge of his duties in that Survey on the 21st June 1887, and proceeded on the privilege leave sanctioned in Govt Notification No. 4170, dated 6th July 1887.

Dayashankar Kirpashankar, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Panch Mahals, was granted privilege leave from 31st May to 29th June 1887 inclusive, and Bhaishankar Keshavram, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

Lalubai Jivabhai, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ahmedabad Zilla, was granted leave on private affairs from 11th to 24th June 1887 inclusive.

The following third grade Local Fund Vaccinators are allowed to exchange their appointments, with effect from 1st July 1887:—Vithu Bhikaji from Satara Zilla to Sholapur Zilla; and Govind Keshao from Sholapur Zilla to Satara Zilla.

Venkaji Govind, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Bijapur Zilla, was granted sick leave from 18th March to 30th May 1887 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Venkaji Tatiyaji was appointed to act for him, with effect from 1st April 1887.

Rahmatulah Bula, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 16th June to 31st July 1887 inclusive, and Bhaledino Nazarali is appointed to act for him.

Bhaskar Bapuji, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Satara Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 14th June to 13th July 1887 inclusive, and Narayan Gajanan, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

Lachiram Kotumal, first grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikarpur Zilla, having returned to duty on 9th May last, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 65, dated 20th April last, is hereby cancelled.

The privilege leave granted to Mahomed Yakub, Public Vaccinator, Karachi Town, in Notification No. 123, dated 14th June 1887, is extended to 8th June 1887 inclusive.

Mathurlal Amratlal is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, with effect from 26th June 1887, vice Lalubhai Mathurbhai promoted.

The undermentioned are granted leave:—Apothy J Prem, sixty days' privilege from 5th June; and Hospital Assist Shivram Naidu, fifteen days' general from 30th June 1887.

THE marriage took place the other day at St Stephen's, South Kensington, of May, third daughter of General Sir Donald Stewart, Bart., to Walter Charteris Ross, of the 68th Durham Light Infantry. The church was filled, and after the service the reception rooms at Sir Donald's residence was crowded with a number of old comrades, civil and military, who have made their mark in the history of Indian administration, several Oriental potentates, and a host of other friends, all of whom offered their sincere congratulations to Lady Stewart. The presence of Sir Frederick Haines and Sir Patrick Grant under Sir Donald's roof brought together at the same time three Commanders-in-Chief of India, a somewhat interesting and noteworthy circumstance. Among the company were were Sir Robert and Lady Sandeman, the Dowager Lady John Lawrence, Sir Robert and Lady Montgomery, and General A. A. and Mrs. Munro.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SMOKERS' TABLES.—See our new Smokers' Tables, from Vienna, Nice and very Cheap Ornament for a Drawing Room, from Rs. 1-14. Smokers' Requisites from Rs. 1-14. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BECKS' PILSENNER BEER, Kaiser Brewery, Qts. 5-8 and Pts. 3-14 per doz., sharp, at the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

J. BROTHERS and Co. will sell cheap their own preparations, viz., Toothache Drops, Tooth Powder, Pepsine Wine, Hair Restorer, &c., &c. at 49, Kalbadavie Road, Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, FORBES STREET.

LEATHES and Co. will hold their weekly auction sale at the above rooms at 3 p.m., TO-DAY. The following articles will be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers:—briar and cherry wood pipes, stationer's sundries, Jubilee frames, photographic albums, brown windsor soap, etc.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A new Imperial Billiard Table by Thurston, lamps and accessories complete.
Tapestry curtains.
Wright and Butler's lamps, chandeliers and cooking stoves.
Walton's link leather belting.
Taylor's clay pipes.
Grimble's vinegar.

LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, July 15, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s goods station at Carnac Bridge.
About 135 bags of grain sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's stables in the goods shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company,
A quantity of unclaimed luggage, &c.
Also one bundle reed chairs booked from Agra Fort to Baroda, invoice No. 14 of 14-1 87.
Sender Saleyjee Admujee, and consigned to himself, lying unclaimed at Colaba station.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th July, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clark Bunder, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Hajee Tyeb Essa.
Landed ex s. s. Lefanto.
100 tons Wilson's South Yorkshire hard steam coal.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a solid leather portmanteau, hat-box and some few articles of travelling furniture, &c., the property of the late Mr. N. L. Calvocoressi.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 Handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham
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1 " fast-trotting iron-grey arab horse, quiet in saddle.
1 strong chesnut pony with strong dog-cart and harness
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1 handsome strong built brougham.
1 " " mail-phaeton.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clare Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood frenchpolished, plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleograph and pictures, a handsome maho any full-size billiard table by Thurston with balls, cue, &c., handsome table and hanging lamps &c., the remaining furniture of Dr. Thomas Blaney and another gentleman.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT BYCULLA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Clare Road, Byculla, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of crotons, ferns, palms, roses and other valuable plants too numerous to describe, the property of Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.
Catalogues will be published and the plan will be on view four days before the sale.

Bombay, 15th July 1887. BENNETT & CO.

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DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 14.

FRENCH RENTES in Paris yesterday recovered the previous day's decline of ¼ to 109½, but Consols remain at the reduced quotation of 101⅛, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan has given way ¼ to 102½. In Rupee Paper in London a decline of ⅛ is quoted in 4 per cent.

The London General Produce markets are still reported as unchanged.

In the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday, the previous day's decline has evidently attracted buyers, as the day's sales are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, and although Spot prices are unchanged, Americans to arrive are quoted 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher. From New York ready Mid-Uplands are again reduced ⅛ cent, but November futures are advanced 6 points to 9-43 cents per lb. as against 10⅛ cents for ready.

The COTTON market here to-day has been quieter again, and the actual business doing has been insignificant. We hear of purchases by the Mills of 200 bales Sawginned Dharwar at Rs. 187; 400 bales Khamgaum at Rs. 188; and 200 bales Wudwan at Rs. 193 to Rs. 201 per candy. For export some 400 bales of Good Western up-country pressed are reported to have been bought at Rs. 177, but for other growths there is no inquiry.

WHEAT is exceedingly dull. All export buyers are now standing aloof, and there are resales in the market at less than dealers' quotations without leading to business.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,060	bales.
Wheat	6,038	cwts.
Linseed	1,324	"
Rapeseed	nil.	
Gingelly	1,246	"

FREIGHTS have undergone no change. Engagements are few and unimportant, and although agents hold for £1 per ton ready for Continental ports, later shipments does not command more than 18s. 9d., while the Marseilles berth is quoted at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The demand for remittance to this side still continues, the weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday having resulted in the allotment of Rs. 27,80,000, in Bills at 1s. 4 27-32d., and 3 lakhs in Wire Transfer at 1s. 4 29-32d. After the biddings extra allotments were made of 4 lakhs in Bills at 1s. 4⅞d., and 1 lakh in Transfers at 1s. 4 15-16d., making a total amount placed of Rs. 35,80,000. This has had a steadying effect on rates here, which are well up to yesterday's level, both ready and forward, but there has been very little business done. Bank demand for all next month is offering at 1s. 4¾d., and 1-32d. per month lower up to October. For next mail the quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand..	1s. 4 7-8d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight .	1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	1·79½	"

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint, 6th July, 1887,	16,50,144
Silver received during the week	4,13,025
	20,63,169
New coin paid during the week	1,50,000
	19,13,169
Silver belonging to private individuals	7,23,154
	26,36,323
Last week	20,00,034

GOVERNMENT PAPER exhibits no quotable alteration. Fours remain at Rs 97 5-16ths. Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 101⅞ to Rs. 102.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are firm, and where any change is recorded it is in favor of holders, cheaper Cotton and active demand for Yarns being all in favor of the industry. Bank of Bombay shares are firm at Rs. 775.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The following extract from a New York paper gives the basis on which Silver certificates are to be dealt in on the Stock Exchange:—

NEW SILVER CERTIFICATES.

DETAILS OF THE PLAN TO REGULATE THE PRICE OF BULLION.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday placed "silver bullion certificates" upon the regular list, to be classed as "mining shares" when ready for issue. The proposition has been under consideration some weeks, and has met with such general approval that the determination finally reached by the Governing Committee was universally expected.

The benefits to commerce expected from this action, as stated by the originators of the scheme, are to "facilitate dealings and afford a safe and easy way of handling silver bullion," and "to facilitate commercial transactions that are based upon its prices." They say that a large percentage of American foreign trade is with countries using exclusively a silver currency, and is necessarily settled on the basis of value of silver bullion. Therefore its price enters daily into numerous and large transactions, and to know it is a matter of interest and necessity to importers from and exporters to such countries. To settle it quickly and conveniently is also important. If the value of silver is not fixed when transactions conducted with it as a medium are made they become matters of speculation. To "clear" such transactions safely there must be enough bullion in sight to form a basis for the settlement of balances. Changes in the value of silver instantly affect the price of many commodities in this country, but hitherto that value has been settled in London. By making silver easily handled enough buillion will be accumulated here to form the necessary reserve for business, and naturally having the largest stock this will be the best market to buy in, and consequently will fix the prices.

The silver bullion which will form the basis of the certificates will be received by the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, in the Equitable Building, and kept in the vaults, the locks of which will be controlled by both the Deposit Company and the Western National Bank. The certificates will be steel engraved in form and size resembling petroleum oil certificates. They will be registered and countersigned by the Western National Bank of New-York, of which ex-Secretary Manning is President, and deliveries will be made by them.

Under the agreement with the Stock Exchange the following regulations will be observed in making deposits of this character.

No bullion will be received of less fineness then 998 and no single bar of greater weight than 1,200 ounces.

"No bar which has been paid out from the deposit company will be again received except under a satisfactory guarantee from depositor as to weight and fineness, and that such bar has not been tampered with.

"The Western National Bank reserves the right to refuse deposits of the kind referred to in the preceding paragraph. It will, however, receive bars of a lower degree of fineness than 998, and cause the bars to be refined at the expense of the depositor, so as to bring them within the terms of the requirements.

"The charge for issuing certificates will be 25 cents, and the charge for storage will be 1 cent per day for each certificate of 1,000 ounces.

"The deposit company will report by 10 a.m. of each business day to the Stock Exchange the amount of bullion on hand at the close of each business day, and furnish a statement of the certificates issued.

"The Western National Bank will furnish the Stock Exchange daily, at the same hour, the certificates registered, and in hand to be registered if any, issued by the deposit company up to the close of business on the preceding day."

Although the Governing Committee gave the matter rather lengthy consideration, its final action is understood to have been reached with substantial unanimity.

Criticising the action of the Stock Exchange on this matter, and estimating the probable effect on the future of Silver, the "New York Financial Chronicle" says:—

The struggle over the listing of Silver certificates has closed with the success of the application. While we do not see how the Stock Exchange could have taken any different action, it is no surprise that the measure should have encountered opposition. Congress has put our commerce in jeopardy through the coinage of Silver dollars; hence any step that unnaturally forces the market, increasing the price and therefore the stock of silver here, encourages the antagonism between the metals and makes the situation peculiarly hazardous. Conservative thinkers who are not interested in silver mines, know that the white metal can have no future unless the nations of Europe remonetize it: the tendency of value must continue downwards as it falls more and more into discredit as currency. Now, if in the meantime we, through speculation, arrest in any degree this tendency by leading the world's silver markets, America will gradually accumulate the surplus production, increase the output of the mines, and give the Old World a chance to melt up and sell its currency...... And yet we doubt whether there is any need to fear a speculation in New York such as we have imagined and as the promotors of this scheme anticipate. Paradoxical as it may seem, it would stand a much better chance if we were not coining silver dollars. That little operation is so suggestive of evil, and the disaster it invites is so inevitable according to the belief of all conservative men, that capital will not loan on these certificates with any freedom at all when price has been put up a point or two. We must fortify our base of operations, get out of the quicksands on to solid rock, before we can hope to build up much of a superstructure of the kind proposed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GIBSON—July 13, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, after an illness of many weeks' duration consequent on wounds inflicted by a tigress, George St. Patrick Lawrence Gibson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Khandesh, aged 39.

TALEYARKHAN—July 13, at Poona, Serenebai, the wife of Mr. R. A. Parakh, and the eldest daughter of Mr. Pestanji Jehangir, Goozerat Talukdari Settlement Officer, aged 33.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MUNRO—July 11, at "The Palms," Nungumbaukam, the wife of Geo Munro, New Oriental Bank, of a daughter.

O'BRIEN—July 5, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Mr J O'Brien, Bandmaster, 27th Punjab Native Infantry, of a son.

WATKINS—July 6, at Bareilly, the wife of the Rev Oscar D Watkins, of a son.

DEATHS.

PEARCE—July 12, at Allahabad, Ivan Bernard, the infant son of Mr and Mrs J Pearce, aged 9 months and 18 days.

STURMER—July 9, at Moria Lodge, 2, Moria Street, Calcutta, Arthur James Sturmer, aged 72 years and 2 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1887.

THE banquet to Colonel Marshall at Hyderabad the other evening was in more than one respect a noteworthy incident in the history of the State. In its most obvious significance it illustrates, what has never been doubted, the personal success which has attended Colonel Marshall's appearance in what had come to be regarded as the stormy sea of Hyderabad politics. The Nizam's new helper took with him from the Punjab a reputation which bespoke the best expectations for his new career, so that the favourable verdict which has been passed upon him in the official society of Hyderabad has taken no one by surprise. We may pass from the well-deserved personal compliment which Hyderabad society has paid to Colonel Marshall, in order to consider the incident in its broader aspects. And first of all it is impossible not to see in the present state of affairs in the Nizam's capital an ample justification of the measures concerted between the Viceroy and his Highness during Lord Dufferin's visit last year. At that time a change in the Dewanate, though the Government of India would have been glad if it could be avoided, was at all events a contingency that had to be prepared for. The influences that operated against the retention of office by the late Minister had become more active, and the time had come for the Government of India—who had decided long before that though they would support Sir Salar Jung as long as they could, the last word must be with his Sovereign—to make provision against the long foreseen event. We need not be too curious as to the considerations that were in the mind of the Viceroy and his advisers. It is enough to know that the measures then adopted have been justified by the event. The crisis that had long been discussed as one almost too portentous for discussion has come and gone, and the heavens have not fallen. Sir Salar Jung has been no nearer the Tarpeian Rock than the Acropolis. He has gone on the grand tour with the good will of his Sovereign and the sympathy of his many friends, and the ministerial interregnum which will come to an end only with the arrival of the Nawab Asman Jah from England a few days hence has been a time of peace and administrative well-being at which people have not yet ceased to marvel. In this we see something of that wholesome continuity of rule which is expressed in the old constitutional formula "the king is dead, long live the king." The Minister resigns, but the administration goes on. And it is not the least noteworthy feature of the situation that in the interregnum between Sir Salar Jung's departure and the arrival of his predecessor the Nizam has to a great extent been his own Minister. Colonel Marshall seems to have been towards his Highness what Lord Melbourne was to the Queen fifty years ago—the guide and friend who has initiated him into some of the practical realities of administration, and has taught him—he being not as yet a constitutional Sovereign—to reign as well as govern. The result has been that the Nizam has exhibited powers of work and judgment which he had not hitherto had an opportunity of exercising. Colonel Marshall's testimony on this point need not be taken subject to the deductions usually made from the language of the courtier. He is an independent witness, and when he says that the Nizam has conducted the Government with energy, intelligence, and efficiency, why should we not believe him?

Thus the present phase of Hyderabad politics is an episode of great interest in the history not of that State alone, but of native States in general. A great and important change has been brought about in the *personnel* of the administration, and neither public security nor the efficiency of the administration is perceptibly altered thereby. We may almost congratulate ourselves upon having introduced into the administration of the native States that element of continuity which defies personal changes, and is one of the most beneficent characteristics of constitutionally governed States. The British Government could have made no better gift to their ally the Nizam, and it is in no small degree to his credit that he has recognized its value and has made the best possible use of it. There has, as Colonel Marshall's speech shows, been no want of candour on the part of the adviser whom the Government of India sent to Hyderabad last cold weather. Even across the dinner table, where it is the custom to say smooth things, Colonel Marshall told the Hyderabadis much that must have reminded them that they had much to do before the State could be held up as a model of all that an Indian State should be. He bore testimony, as every observer must bear testimony, to the great work done by Sir Salar Jung. But, "we look before and after," and Hyderabad must not live on its traditions alone—not even on the traditions of a great and talented Minister. They should at least be turned to account by frankly recognizing the limitations of his work, and by going forward from the point at which he stopped. It is fair to the great Minister's son to put it on record that during his brief tenure of office he did his best to conserve all that the first Sir Salar Jung had done for the State, and to go forward on the lines that his father had laid down. The reforms in the Law Courts, the resolute grappling with the financial liabilities of the State, the completion of the revenue survey and settlement, were enterprizes upon which the young Minister set his heart, and he deserves credit for the great progress that the State has made in each direction. Thanks, in great part, to the late administration the new Minister will enter upon his career with a full treasury, with many important reforms in hand, and with no arrears. There was much kindliness in Colonel Marshall's admission of the important contributions that had been made during the late regime to the happy heritage upon which the new Minister will enter. But it was not more kindly than it was true.

However the Hyderabadis will now find it more to their profit to look forward than to look backward. The Nawab Asman Jah arrives here on Tuesday next, and his coming will be an event of no small interest in the history of the State. Colonel Marshall has already greeted him with the pleasant assurance that he will begin his work under most advantageous circumstances. But just as the late Minister was the continuator of the reforming policy of his father, so it may be hoped the new Minister will be the continuator of the reforms of his predecessor. Colonel Marshall speaks of extravagance in the Military Department. Seventy-five lakhs a year, we have often insisted, is far too great an outlay there, and we can only hope that the project which we believe was submitted to the Nizam by the late Minister for reducing the military establishment by drafts into the police will be speedily taken into consideration. While public works, sanitation and education are starved as they still are, notwithstanding substantial increases to the outlay under all three heads—this expenditure of three-quarters of a crore upon an army that is in great part useless, extravagant and impolitic. But there is still room for the complaint that the capital gets more than its share of the resources of the State. This is a survival of the traditional policy of the State—of a time when the nobles and revenue farmers lived exclusively in Hyderabad, and when the city usurped privileges which the Court had neither the means nor the inclination to refuse. Seeing that only a couple of years have elapsed since the authorities took upon themselves to exact fees for legal processes in the capital, Colonel Marshall's observations on this point are not surprising. We may now hope that the favours of the administration will be more equitably distributed between the capital and the districts. Meantime there is one work which can best be begun in the capital, and to which the new Minister might apply himself with advantage, and which will alone, if he take it successfully in hand, bring credit to his administration. It was suggested to the late Minister—and the suggestion was, we know, very favourably considered by him—that some experiment in municipal government should be made in the capital and possibly at some of the district head-quarters. It might be begun in a very elementary way, but the essential purpose should be to interest the more intelligent and influential members of the community in local government, and, through the principle of election, to give them a sense of responsibility for the well-being of the community. The new Minister will, in all probability, have to carry a step further the policy inaugurated by the first Sir Salar Jung for bringing the jaghirs within the same legal and fiscal jurisdiction as the Khalsa territory. A recent order of the Nizam deals with this question so far as the processes of law are concerned, just as Sir Salar Jung had dealt with it by abolishing transit duties in the jaghirs. A strong hand and a reasonable mind may yet be needed in order to being about the harmony between the State and the jaghirs which is necessary under a well-ordered Government. Whatever problems may await solution at the new Minister's hands, however, he will begin his work under very favourable auspices, and all who wish well to the State will be his well wishers.

THERE is excellent sense in the minute on the proposed establishment of a Municipal Department for the sale of water, which Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik has submitted to the Town Council. To take measures to prevent waste of the water supplied to the City is wise and necessary; but to organise a costly department and find it employment in vending water, which is already paid for by special rates levied for the purpose, is a course open to most serious objection. As is pointed out, the proposal to mete and vend water as a merchantable commodity, was scouted when some London financiers proposed to establish a Joint Stock Company of the genuine London pattern, to supply water to the inhabitants of Bombay at a price that would pay a handsome dividend. The Municipality wisely decided that no profit should be made by restricting the right of the inhabitants to a supply of water, the cost of which could be met by divers imposts specially devised for the purpose. When the Tansa water works were arranged for, the first step taken was to raise the water-rate all round to four per cent. on the rental. Four rupees on every hundred is a very heavy charge on the often exorbitant rents charged for bungalows with ornamental gardens, and to charge the occupiers for the water used for irrigation is really to charge for it twice over. The number of gardens of any size which are under flower culture are few, and the water used is abundantly paid for in the enhanced water-rate. It must not be forgotten that for the express purpose of paying for an abundant supply of water, not only was the special rate enhanced, but extra duties are levied on food and fuel, and paraffin is taxed. It is down in the bond that the house-rate was also to be proportionately enhanced for the same purpose; and though that obligation was repudiated when the present Budget was under consideration, it is now confessed that the repudiation was a mistake which will be redressed when the next Budget is drawn up. There is no ground whatever for regarding water as merchandise which can rightly be sold by the gallon,—for it is already paid for, and largely. The Rs. 14,482, which the proposed addition to the staff is heavy. A large saving can certainly be effected if the staff be kept only at the strength which will suffice to prevent waste from the mains. The proposal to put up meters and measure out water involves a large staff to register quantities and to supervise and repair the meters, which are very liable to so wrong. This consideration induced the Corporation to reject a somewhat similar proposal some years ago; the cost of providing, supervising, and repairing meters would more than counterbalance any legitimate gain by selling the water. Once the escape of water from the mains into the subsoil is stopped, the less restriction placed on the use of water to flush drains and keep houses clean and sweet, the better for the sanitary condition of this tropical city, which for eight or nine months of the year gets not a drop of water from the blazing sky. The religious, as well as the social and domestic, needs of the Oriental population, are very rightly referred to by Mr. Javerilal, and it may be doubted if they were as present to the mind of Mr. Tomlinson, fresh from England, as they naturally are to a native of India and a resident of Bombay. Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee suggested that charitable institutions should be supplied gratuitously, and there is reason to regret that his proposal was not acceded to. There can be no want of water for such purposes when Vehar and Tulsi are indented upon for watering the streets. Some recent experiments in England have shown that sea water is in many respects better adapted for road watering than sweet water, binding the surface and allaying the dust, so that two saline waterings are of equal effect to three of the fresh. The experiment of flushing the drains with sea water ought to be tried. If it be found satisfactory, a great saving of the water brought in by the mains could be effected.

OF course the public should make due deduction from the oft-times sweeping assertions made in *ex parte* statements. To accept them always as perfectly accurate and uncoloured statements of pending differences would argue a simplicity unenlightend by experience. The only justification for publishing them is, that the sooner they are set down in black and white the sooner those whom they concern can apply the necessary correction, which may assume at their option the form of an immediate contradiction or a more deferred disproof in Court. Mr. Lidbetter has availed himself of both alternatives in vindicating himself from the heated accusations of Mr. H. Stead; Messrs. Tobin and Roughton have deemed the second course sufficient. And no one can doubt that the vindication—if such were really needed—is complete, and the retort upon the complainant crushing. Mr. Justice Bayley's prompt discharge of the rule to show cause why Mr. Lidbetter should not be removed from the office of co-liquidator of the Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, shows how baseless were the reckless allegations made by the applicant against the co-liquidator and the solicitors alike. The decision was emphasised by an order to Mr. Stead to pay all costs. When the Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson urged upon Mr. Justice Jardine that it was injurious to the parties concerned that such allegations as those proferred by Mr. Stead should go forth to the world, he was perfectly justified in making that fact a part of his case for an immediate hearing. As Mr. Justice Jardine observed, however, the public knew very well that the statement was one-sided; if any one overlooked that circumstance through an inability "to differentiate between an *ex parte* and a legal statement," the report of the proceedings in another column will show how misleading such an incapacity to distinguish between what is alleged, and what is capable of proof, may sometimes be. There was no ground whatever to impugn the action of the co-liquidator or of the solicitors; but no one can say the same of that of Mr. Stead, in making a hasty and groundless application to the High Court.

WE are sorry to hear that the London swell mob have kept the Jubilee with a spirit and success which shows they have lost none of their skill and audacity. They made a grand harvest in some of the great hotels, securing jewellery to a very considerable amount. It is to be feared that very little of what has been thus lost will be found. It would be a consolation—which is denied to us—if we could say that Anglo-Indians have as a body escaped the black-mail which appears to have been very largely levied; they have not been so exceptionally fortunate.

THE recent split between Mr. Henry Stead and Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, which formed the subject of inquiry before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday, albeit it did not present an edifying portraiture of the relations, which ought to subsist between two partners in business, afforded some amusement to those who listened to the conflicting allegations made in affidavits read to the Court. In an affidavit made with a view to getting his partner removed from the appointment of co-official liquidator of the Parel Spinning and Weaving Company, and to getting Mr. Pearse appointed as solicitor to the liquidation in place of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, Mr. Stead had made allegations which the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, counsel for Mr. Lidbetter, protested against as being innuendoes of an extremely vague and extremely injurious character. It was submitted that the rule *nisi* obtained by Mr. Stead should be dismissed with costs, and that if any one was to be removed from the appointment of official liquidator, it should be Mr. Stead, and not Mr. Lidbetter. Mr. Macpherson argued that nothing could be more gratuitously offensive than the suggestion of Mr. Stead that Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, gentlemen of great experience, whom the Court had appointed solicitors to the liquidation, were not reliable officers of the Court, and that they were too much under the influence of their clerks who were allowed to interfere with the affairs of the liquidation. The learned counsel pointed out how Mr. Stead, in making an indirect innuendo against Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, helped to emphasize his own condemnation as official liquidator; for no solicitor or clerk could ever expect to influence the judgment of a liquidator who attended to his work properly. In alluding to an unparliamentary expression said to have been used by Mr. Lidbetter, Mr. Macpherson explained (to the amusement of those present in Court) that it was provoked by the presence, at the office of the liquidation, of a recent importation made by Mr. Stead from China, which was to be met with every day at the Dadur railway station. Mr. Russell spoke at some length in support of the rule *nisi*, arguing that the reasons given by his client for a substitution of those who at present held the offices of official liquidator and solicitors to the liquidation, were sufficient. The learned Judge was, however, of a contrary opinion, and discharged with costs the rule *nisi* obtained by Mr. Stead.

THE following Political appointments are notified:—Captain W. P. Kennedy to act as Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Captain W. B. Ferris; Captain L. C. Fenton to act as Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald; and Lieutenant G. M. Schneider to act as Fourth Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. BOUSTEAD, Indian Medical Service, has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Ahmednuggur, on the retirement of Surgeon-Major R. H. Batty; Surgeon-Major J. Davidson to act as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, during the absence of Surgeon-Major D. E. Hughes; and Surgeon Milne to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Robb.

THE appointment of Colonel J. S. D. Bolton, S.C., to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, pending the arrival of Colonel W. P. LaTouche, is gazetted.

MR. R. P. BARROW, Assistant Collector, has been appointed a Magistrate of the First-class in the district of Belgaum.

MR. H. KENNEDY, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, proceeds on three months' privilege leave on the 22nd instant.

MR. A. R. BONUS, C.S., has been appointed Assistant to the Collector of Satara.

MR. E. L. CAPPEL, C.S., has been appointed to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Sholapore.

MR. H. K. DISNEY, Acting Deputy Superintendent, Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey, has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Ward.

MR. PALLI CHENTSAL RAO PANTULU, C.I.E., has been appointed an additional member of the Madras Legislative Council.

HEAVY floods occurred last week on the Bolan Railway. The line between Mach and Bibi Nani was washed away in several places on the night of the 6th.

THE death is anounced of Rai Bahadur Anandee Pershad, a member of the Council of Regency, Gwalior. He was in special charge of Public Works. The vacancy will probably not be filled up immediately.

THE Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission expect to have their report ready by the middle of September. The Commission will then re-assemble under Sir Charles Aitchison to prepare the general report covering the entire subject.

THE transit duties in seven villages in the states of Miraj (Senior and Junior), Kurudvad (Senior), and Sub-Saranjam, under Sangli, which lapsed to Government in 1842 on the death of Gopalrao Saheb Patwardhan Mirajkar, will not be collected after the end of this month.

A LIST of the students who have passed the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art Examination for certificates and prizes is published in the official *Gazette*. The list includes 288 names in the first grade; 38 in the second grade; 15 in the third grade; and 5 in architecture. The list of students who have been awarded prizes only includes 83 names.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR POPE HENNESSY AND MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Sir Pope Hennessy has been reinstated as Governor of the Mauritius.

Mr. Clifford Lloyd will receive an appointment elsewhere.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL FETE.

PARIS, JULY 13.

Great precautions have been taken to maintain order at the National *fête* which takes place to-morrow.

The Patriotic League intends making pro-Boulanger and anti-German demonstrations during the Review of the troops to be held as Longchamps, and before the statue of Strasburg in the Place de la Concorde.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 13.

The negotiations of the Afghan Boundary Commission are making favorable progress.

THE PORTE AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 13.

The Porte has sent a Circular Note to the Powers relating the circumstances attending the election of Prince Ferdinand by the Sobranje as King of Bulgaria, and asking their advice with regard thereto.

THE GHILZAI REBELLION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 14.

The Herat rebels have crossed to the Ghilzai country, but it is possible that Gholam Hyder, who has moved westward towards the Kabul-Kandahar Road, may still intercept them. Dissensions are reported to exist in Gholam Hyder's force.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails on the 5th instant, arrived here at 3 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvie left here this morning.

LISBON, JULY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent. „	71¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver	44

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, July 13.	
10 p.m.	79·1
THURSDAY, July 14.	
a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	80·5
4 p.m.	80·4

THE Very Rev. Canon N. A. Fialho has been appointed by the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa a Portuguese Commissary in Poona.

THE cart road which connects Deuli and Collem on the Goa frontier has been so much damaged by the rains that through traffic between the Southern Mahratta and West of India Portuguese Railway Company will not be resumed till after the monsoon.

A PROPOSAL which has been under discussion in Madras since 1884 is at last about to be carried out. This is the establishment in Madras of a school for the sons and relatives of native Chiefs and Zemindars. The scheme which has now been settled will cost about Rs. 2,500 per month.

SAYS the "Indian Engineer":—It seems that the naval docks in Bombay have turned out a ghastly failure. They were terribly expensive, but were expected to prove of great value to our ships in the East. It now appears that the site was badly chosen, as the entrance to the docks is so affected by currents that it is a work of the greatest danger to dock a vessel. The currents also render the hydraulic apparatus almost inoperative, and a short time ago the first ship which tried to get in carried away several of the columns, and was much damaged.

THE Bengal and North-Western Railway Company has made a proposal to the Government of India to purchase and complete the Assam-Behar system of lines, including the Tirhoot lines, upon what is known as "Guna-Mahratta terms." That is to say, the Company would raise the required capital by 3½ per cent. debentures, guaranteed by the Secretary of State, and receive a quarter share of the net earnings. As money is cheap at home just now, and the Assam-Behar system is the only Schedule A or Famine protection line of any magnitude remaining to be completed, it would seem probable that the Company's offer will be accepted.

THE principal part of the trade between Assam and Bhutan is carried on with the district of Kamrup, into which large numbers of Bhuteas descend annually with their goods. The Deputy Commissioner accounts for this partiality for one district, by attributing it to the desire of the Bhuteas to visit a shrine in the district and present their offerings to it. "There is," he says, "a Hindu temple of much repute at Hazo, some thirty miles from Darranga, which contains a colossal black marble image of Buddha. The idol is an object of worship to orthodox Hindus, as the ninth incarnation of Vishnu, and to Buddhists, like the Bhuteas, as a representation of Buddha, and because is is believed to have been brought originally from Thibet."

AFTER a steady increase for some years, there was last year a considerable falling off in the revenue derived from the lime quarries in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The reason given is that there was a general depression in the trade at Chhatak, where the lime was sold at greatly reduced prices. The result was that in no less than six of the quarries, which are worked under the permit system, there was a falling off of nearly a lakh of maunds in the quantity of stone quarried, which caused the decrease of upwards of Rs. 1,000 in the Government royalty. In the largest quarry of all, Shella, there was no decrease, and the quantity of stone quarried was nearly the same as in the previous year, so that the fall in the price of lime did not affect the working of this quarry. The Deputy Commissioner has been called upon for an explanation of this anomaly, and also as to the probable reasons for the fall in the price of lime. The working of the permit system is also to be especially inquired into and reported upon.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. E. FERGUSON, I.M.S., has been granted an extension of leave for three months.

THE services of Surgeon-Major R. Boustead, Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

LIEUTENANT MALLOCK, R.A., who has been lying ill for many months, died at Simla on Monday. His funeral with full military honours took place on Tuesday, the Commander-in-Chief and principal military officers attending.

IT is notified that the services of Surgeon W. H. Burke, I.M.S., have been placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department. Dr. Burke is now acting as Resident Surgeon, European General Hospital, during the absence of Dr. Baker.

COLONEL E. OSTREHAN, having vacated his appointment in the Commissariat Department, the following promotions have been made with effect from the 25th May:—

Colonel E. S. Walcott, C.B., Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Colonel J. M. Boyd, Assistant Commissary General, Third Class, and Acting Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, is confirmed in the latter grade.

Captain H. C. E. Lucas, Assistant Commissary General, Fourth Class, and Acting Assistant Commissary General, Third Class, is confirmed in the latter grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Fagan, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, Fourth Class.

Lieutenant A. D. Fordyce, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, and Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class, is confirmed in the latter grade.

THE following officers have been detailed to attend the next course of Garrison Instruction at the centres noted; they will report themselves on the 31st instant:—

Kasauli: Captains F. C. Carter, Northumberland Fusiliers; A. M. Boisragon, Royal Irish Regiment; C. T. Booker and C. L. Woolcombe, King's Own Scottish Borderers; F. Maxwell, Highland Light Infantry; W. H. Jameson, 23rd Pioneers; C. T. L. Stuart, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; H. A. Ravenshaw, 26th Punjab Infantry; and Lieutenants E. Bickford, R.A.; W. W. Cordeaux, 2nd Dragoon Guards; L. C. Koe, Royal Irish Regiment; and F. Whistler, Highland Light Infantry. Ranikhet: Captains B. Grant, 8th Hussars, and T. H. B. Day, Lincolnshire Regiment; and Lieutenants R. Bayard, W. H. Booth and A. R. Eustace, East Kent Regiment; J. P. Templer, Lincolnshire Regiment; A. C. King, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; and W. H. Gorman, East Surrey Regiment. Dalhousie: Captains A. Moss, Worcestershire Regiment, and L. J. E. Bradshaw, 35th Sikhs; and Lieutenants G. E. Bryant, R.A.; W. J. Underwood, R.A.; W. H. Birkbeck and J. Flint, 1st Dragoon Guards; A. G. Braithwaite, Northumberland Fusiliers; L. L. Pile, East Lancashire Regiment; R. H. P. Snow, Wiltshire Regiment; and A. J. B. St. Leger, King's Royal Rifle Corps. Kurpa Tal: Captains J. F. Manifold, R.A.; F. Roche, 3rd Dragoon Guards; T. A. Steele, 17th Lancers; E. G. M. Short, Leinster Regiment; and K. S. Davison, 4th Bengal Cavalry; and Lieutenants H. L. Kirke, R.A.; C. Coventry, 17th Lancers; and R. Granville, Derbyshire Regiment.

THE Myingyan district has been very fairly quiet lately. Lieutenant Horsborough reports from Majigone that he captured 125 prisoners on the 5th July. Of these, 35 have been recognized by the police as dacoits, and there are three bohs among them. The dacoits reported as having gathered some ten days ago south of Kyoukpadoung have dispersed. Two parties went after them, one under Sir Bartle Frere, commanding the Mounted Infantry at Toungdwingye, and one under Lieutenant Horsborough from Majigone. The Toungdwingye party came across a few dacoits and killed three of them; but they took Boh Thaychin and Boh Chaw prisoners, and also captured a quantity of arms and some dacoited cattle. Lieutenant Horsborough's party killed two dacoits and made 18 others prisoners, including two bohs, and captured some guns, dahs and a large quantity of ammunition. The greater number of the dacoits, who formed the main body, appear to have dispersed after the severe lesson inflicted on them the previous week by the Madras Cavalry. The 18th Bengal Infantry have now been relieved at the posts up the Chindwin River by the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and are collected here en route to India.

ON the 6th of January last, some notable riots occurred in the district of Sitapur, ending in the death or two men and "grievous hurt" to others. The quarrel appears to have arisen over a dispute regarding irrigation between the retainers of two rival zemindars who have hotly contested their claims through every stage of the Settlement Courts up to the Privy Council. Of the twenty-six men sent up for trial by the Sessions Court on charges of rioting with murder and rioting with grevious hurt, the Commissioner (Col. Erskine), on the 4th instant, sentenced seven to transportation for life and nine to various terms of imprisonment. The zemindars, Kalka Singh and Cheyt Singh, were released with those who were charged along with them for rioting with grevious hurt. The trial lasted ten days, and the Assessors and the Commissioner concur in the finding as to the guilt of those sentenced.

PANDIT MOHANLAL VISHUNLAL PANDIA, member and secretary of the State Council of Mewar, Oodeypore, and a citizen of Muttra, in the North-Western Provinces, has offered, in commemoration of her Majesty's Jubilee, a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of founding two perpetual silver medals, to be given annually at the Convocation of the Calcutta University to the two most successful candidates from the North-Western Provinces in the M.A. and B.A. examinations, with the proviso that if a separate University be created at Allahabad, the endowment be transferred to the North-Western Provinces.

THE hope is expressed that the break in the railway between Saharanpur and Delhi again this year will serve to raise the question of an alternative line from Delhi to Umballa *via* Karnal. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company would, it is understood, make this line on the broad gauge. The Saharanpur-Umballa section of the old Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway (remarks an up-country paper) must always be liable to breaks during the rains, unless very expensive works are carried out, as there are not sufficient waterways in the long embankments which are nearly at right angles to the drainage from the hills. The desirability, therefore, of having an alternative line to Umballa cannot be contested, the only objection that could be raised being that it would compete with the Ghaziabad-Umballa section of the North-Western Railway. "But Government have more things to consider than a falling off in their returns from some 150 miles of their railway system. Simla is the capital of India for some six months in the year, and its railways communications, such as they are, should be always assured. If the line south of Umballa is to be breached annually, whenever there are a few inches of rain above the average, the sooner measures are taken to secure the communication by another route the better.

THE new coins are not approved of. The "Morning Post" says that the new coins ought to be made not only handsome, but well adapted for ordinary use. They fulfil neither condition of their existence, and the sooner the authorities of the Mint, who, as Mr. Goschen says, "are desirous in all these changes to consult the public taste," amend their design, the better. The "Birmingham Post" has no doubt which of the two sets of coins the public prefer; the old ones are infinitely better as works of numismatic art, and are handsomer as coins. It hopes that some one of authority in Parliament will press upon the Government to cease a further issue with a view of obtaining at once better designs and more effective cutting. Then the Jubilee coins will have some value apart from their weight in metal; being rare, they will be sought for as curiosities.

THE "Daily News" says:—We are informed that an action for libel against the "Times" is about to be brought by Mr. Frank O'Donnell, formerly M. P. for Dungarvan. The action is grounded on references to Mr. O'Donnell made by the newspaper in question in a leader of the 17th inst. But it is, we believe, calculated to raise the issue the "Times" has hitherto unsuccessfully challenged in connection with the assertions contained in the articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime."

THE verdict has been pronounced in the trial of the persons charged with murdering Col. Soudeikin, chief of the St. Petersburg Secret Police, in December last. Seven of the accused were sentenced to death, fourteen to terms of hard labour, and two were acquitted. It seems to be the first time (the "Daily News" correspondent remarks) that a Russian court-marital ever acquitted political criminals.

TO A YOUNG LADY ON HER TWENTIETH BIRTHDAY.

The two decades of song and light
On golden wings have taken flight;
Thy feet have trod Elysian bowers,
And lightly pressed the breathing flowers:
Their fragrance lingers on thee now;
And fair upon thy cheek and brow
The lily and the rose compete,
To make thy sweetness doubly sweet;
In pure caressings they embrace
The dimples of thy care-free face;
And these they blend, and laugh in glee
At lovers, fain and fond, like me.

II.

Ay two decades make up thy years;
And now upon thy brow appears,
The first Madonna-tinge of thought
Which dawning womanhood has brought;
And softer lights at times arise
On thine half-veiled mysterious eyes,
Each eye, like some refulgent star;
And to my seeming sweeter far,
Sweeter and dearer past compare,
Thus chastened, than when mirth is there.

III.

Thine Anniversary to-day,
Demands the tribute of my lay,
And fain would I, with words invest
The loving thoughts that fill my breast.
Prophetic, through my tender tears
Adown the vista of the years,
I seem to pierce the veil of night
Which hides futurity from sight;
And smiling fair beyond, I see
A peaceful, happy life for thee,
A peaceful, happy life, with me.

Z.

THE CORPORATION AND THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation was chiefly occupied yesterday in a discussion of the general principles of the new Municipal Bill. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar proposed that the Corporation should form itself into a "committee of the whole house," at as early a date as convenient, to consider the Bill in detail, and that arrangements be made for holding special meetings of the committee for the purpose, the quorum consisting of fifteen members. In support of his motion Mr. Javerilal entered into an elaborate criticism of the principal features of the Bill, which he argued was of an essentially retrograde and reactionary character. It proposed to give enormous powers to the Municipal Commissioner, who would virtually be in a position to sit in judgment on his own actions, and it took away a great deal from the important functions hitherto exercised by the Corporation and the Town Council. The speaker urged that in the event of the Bill being passed in its present shape into law, the occupation of both these Municipal bodies would be gone, and the small modicum of local self-government which would then be vouchsafed to them would be shorn of all the educating influence it now possessed. The Corporation had received testimony from the highest in the land about its capacity for self-government, and after the proofs they had given of their successful administration of the affairs of this great city, Mr. Javerilal thought that any curtailment of their powers would be regarded with dismay and alarm. After Mr. Javerilal had finished his speech, there was some discussion about the expediency of a committee of the whole Corporation going through the Bill. It was considered by a small minority, who were supported by the Acting Commissioner, that a committee of ten or fifteen members would be better able to discuss the provisions of the Bill. This proposal was however rejected, as was also a proposition moved by Dr. Cowasji Hormusjee to the effect that before the committee could prepare its report, the chairman should inform the Government that the Corporation adhered to the opinion previously expressed by them that they were not satisfied about the expediency of giving large powers to the Commissioner. Eventually Mr. Javerilal's motion was carried with some additions suggested by Mr. H. King, that Captain Selby should be appointed chairman of the proposed committee, that the committee should have power to appoint sub-committees as well as to take legal advice and call for Municipal papers and officers as may be necessary. It was further resolved to inform Government of the intention of the Corporation to examine the provisions of the Bill without delay, and to tell Government that the Corporation would feel obliged, if they gave them time to do so. Another subject which called for some discussion was the "confidential" letter from the Government of India, inviting the Corporation to appoint one of their representatives to act as a member of the Central Committee of the Imperial Institute. The Corporation selected Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy for the honour.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

THERE were again six deaths from cholera within the Municipal limits of Bombay during the week ending the 12th inst. But five of them occurred so far away from the City proper that they need not be taken into account in considering the question of the health of the City. Classified according to locality, the deaths occurred as follows:—Dhobi Talao, 1; Siwri, 2; Sion 2; and Mahim 1. In the corresponding week of last year only one death was registered, the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years being four. The general death-rate, 23·34, was considerably higher than in the previous week, when it was only 18·33.

Cholera continues to prevail to a very large extent in the districts. It is satisfactory to know, on official authority, that though the disease has appeared in all the talukas of the Satara district, it is abating everywhere, except in Khanapore. Statistics, however, do not indicate any marked improvement. Last week the number of attacks was 1,045 as compared with 1,050 in the previous week, but on the other hand the mortality has increased from 433 to 445. In Khandeish the improvement previously noted has been maintained, the number of attacks having fallen from 464 to 433, and the number of fatalities from 217 to 175. The disease seems to be spreading in the Ahmednagar district, where the number of attacks last week was 545, of which 224 ended fatally; and in Nasik it continues to maintain its hold. In the city of Nasik 41 attacks and 2 deaths are reported; in Nandgaon, five attacks and one death; in Yeola, 40 attacks and 19 deaths. A considerable improvement has taken place in the Bijapore district, where the number of attacks has fallen from 210 to 194 and of deaths from 107 to 79. Though the public health in the Poona district is reported to be generally good, 69 cholera cases have occurred in the Indapore, Purandhar, Bhimthadi, and Haveli talukas, 34 of which were fatal. Cholera also prevails in other districts, but not to any noticeable extent.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	5 34	50 60	46 88	49 11
July 13, Wednesday.	0 9	0 8	0 15	0 37
„ 14, Thursday...	0 11	0 4	0 11	......
Total...	51 54	50 72	47 14	49 48
Total corresponding date of last year ...	62 28	69 40	65 95	66 93

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
14th July up to 10 a.m.	47	49

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 11th July:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	56	71	Parada	19	35
Panjoo	52	77	Mehmadabad	13	30
Valsurna	34	29	Ahmedabad	11	73
Palghur	31	01	Viramgam	11	60
Gholwad	34	50	Wadhwan	10	3
Daman	36	11	Dabhoe	21	83
Bulsar	28	32	Sovalia	11	02
Nausari	32	61	Godhra	14	23
Surat	20	71	Kharaghoda	3	54
Broach	22	23	Kim	18	15

BHOWNUGGUR GONDAL RAILWAY.

RETURN of rainfall (during the last 24 hours) as registered at 6 a.m. on 12th July 1887.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Ghadodhi	10	51	Chula	9	21
Songad	10	11	Chital	10	30
Dhola	14	20	Jetpur	7	91

REGISTRATION OF CHOLERA STATISTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question raised in your columns a few days ago regarding the coincidence of cholera and the popular suspicion of the prevalence of arsenical poisoning, leads me to say a few words on a closely connected subject of great practical importance. How are our cholera statistics now registered? And what means are taken to prevent doubtful or erroneous cases from swelling the cholera returns? Speaking with some knowledge of the subject, I assert that there is good reason to believe (1) that our present cholera statistics are for scientific purposes most imperfect and unsatisfactory; (2) that a large proportion of the cases reported as cholera are in all probability not cholera at all.

The cholera statistics of the City of Bombay are, I believe, furnished to the Sanitary Commissioner by the local Health Officer. But the question to be asked is this, who furnishes the information regarding real or suspected cases of cholera to the Health Officer, and what steps are taken to verify the information so given? Is, in fact, Dr. Weir as a scientific expert prepared to certify that all the cases of so-called cholera entered by him have been duly inquired into by persons competent to form an opinion, and have been ascertained beyond reasonable doubt to be cholera? Unless he is prepared so to certify, what guarantee is there that the cholera returns are not improperly swollen, not only by cases of arsenical poisoning, but by bowel diseases of all kinds which presents some symptoms allied to that of cholera? The City of Bombay has at any rate the important advantage of possessing a scientific Health Department with a sanitary expert at the head.

The cholera statistics of Bombay ought for this reason to be by far the best and most reliable in the Presidency. The question is, are they so? Speaking for some of the larger Municipalities, outside Bombay, and for Mofussil districts generally, I believe that the cholera statistics now furnished are so extremely imperfect as to be for scientific purposes of little value. The statistics in Mofussil municipalities are almost entirely supplied by the Police and Municipal servants, who usually obtain their information in the most casual way and at second-hand, no attempt being made to verify, or to enquire into the truth or the accuracy of the cases reported. The village statistics are, of course, even more worthless than those of the large cities. The patels and village-accountants make their returns by post, and cholera being a name of evil omen, like Devee or small-pox, all cases of poisoning and bowel disease ending in death are popularly regarded as cholera, and reported as such to Government and the Sanitary Commissioner.

India is popularly regarded as the natural home of cholera, and doubtless there is only too much cause for the evil notoriety this country has obtained in sanitary and medical literature. But bad as the condition of India undoubtedly is, we are ourselves very much responsible for its evil notoriety throughout Europe by allowing such miserably crude and mischievous statistics to be annually published and to be made the basis of all our sanitary plans and sanitary legislation. Bearing in mind the extreme public importance of the question, I think that immediate efforts ought to be made to improve the character of our cholera statistics throughout the whole country, and to make them more worthy of our position as an Imperial Government. The idea of trusting to the miserable machinery we now employ in a serious matter of this kind strikes me as truly marvellous; and why no efforts should be made to subject the cholera statistics to some kind of scientific test I cannot understand.

It is a question for sanitary experts to say how the object I describe can best be obtained; but it requires no sanitary expert to say that no case ought to be reported as a case of cholera until it has been in some way or another officially verified, and certified to be so by a qualified officer. Of course this will entail enormous additional trouble and some additional expense; but we shall obtain at any rate one important advantage. Our cholera statistics will be immensely improved, and we shall have some guarantee that they are not unnecessarily and improperly swollen by the inclusion of poisoning and other miscellaneous cases which ought certainly not to be arbitrarily classed as cholera without inquiry. One result of insisting on the improvement of our cholera statistics will I think certainly be this. There will be a great and immediate decrease in the figures; and it is quite possible that many cases of real cholera will have to be excluded by the impossibility of verifying them. Is not this, however, a far less evil than the opposite extreme of classifying everything as cholera that the imagination of a sepoy, or a karkun, or a village-accountant deems to be so?

I trust that the Bombay Municipality will take up this question with the seriousness that its importance demands, and will set the lead in devising some practicable plan for improving our cholera statistics and making them worthy of a city that can boast of possessing a scientific Health Department.—Yours, &c.,

M. A.

MEMORIALS AT CLUBS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I rise to order. I ask by what warrant the Committee of the Bombay Club allow a memorial about the Chief Magistrateship to be placed on the Club table for a signature. If they say this is no business of mine, I reply that the memorial is no business of theirs. By allowing the Club to be made use of in this way by a faction they have broken with the best traditions of Club life, and should explain their action. They know well that some of the members of the Club object to move in what seems to them a spiteful attempt to deprive Mr. Crawley-Boevey of his office. They know that others, especially the solicitors, are satisfied with his work, while the native Press has with unanimity approved of the appointment. They know very well that the general body of members of the Club, who are implicated by them in their action, are not interested in the matter, and care not a two-penny dam—you are satisfied as to the etymological propriety of the expression—for the merits of Mr. Crawley-Boevey and Mr. Webb.

Besides these, a fairly large minority consider that the memorialists are wrong. The names of Mr Forbes Adam, Sir Dinshaw Petit and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy are on their side. But if equally honourable gentlemen were to memorialise the Home Secretary against some Police Magistrate or County Court Judge, would they not be snubbed in reply? [illegible] officers are not to be selected out of deference to any class or [illegible] they want a snub themselves, the sensible people who refused to sign the first will do well to leave the second document also alone.

The fact is, Sir, these memorials are beginning to stink in one's nostrils. The memorial against the High Court Judges and Bar, got up by the Chamber of Commerce, was really a trap for Lord Reay and his Council, into which they fell, and had soon after to apologise to the learned profession. The Governor then certainly allowed some rather offensive criticism of Barrister-Judges appointed from Home, and he might therefore have been more gentle in the present matter, which is the natural sequel of the other. But we of the peaceable public, who like to use our Clubs for good-humoured intercourse, object to the needless and warlike action of the Club Committees. Like the wise Gallio, we care for none of these things; we don't expect to be brought up before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, and we are confident that if we ever are accused, we shall get equal justice—English justice—from him, or Mr. Cooper, or Mr. Webb. So say I,—Let sleeping dogs lie, let us paddle our own canoes, and avoid quarrelling, and memorials especially, at Clubs.—Yours, &c.,

July 14. D. R. A.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 8th July:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	13	6	Nasik	7	27
Sohagpur	13	87	Deolali	6	6
Itarsi	10	45	Ghoti	21	12
Nimbora	10	42	Nargaon	15	5
Bhusawal	7	17	Warrengaon	12	0
Jalgaon	15	76	Hudgi	7	62
Sirso i	12	84	Mohol	10	94
Mhasawad	10	64	Madha	6	10
Mahejo	17	55	Barsi Road	5	15
Pachora	13	41	Kelm	6	6
Kasgaon	11	66	Jehur	5	5
Naidongri	14	23	Pomalwari	2	76
Chalisgaon	13	63	Daxal	4	63
Nandgaon	8	62	Lanowli	66	21
Manmad	9	32	Dhond	3	90
Lasalgaon	7	19	Talegaon	19	90
Kherwadi	4	94			

SOLDIERING IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PYINMNANA, JUNE 26.

IT would occupy too much of your space, and be too severe a tax on the patience of your readers, to describe how we celebrated the glorious 20th of June here—how a great symposium was arranged for at the Beloochee Mess; how the detachment of the Queen's had a whole bullock with trimmings and potable concomitants, presented by its gallant, popular, and (as we have at last discovered) eloquent Commanding Officer; how we turned out at an early morning hour, and aired our new white gaiters under our scarlet knickerbockers, fired fifty guns,—one for every year of the glorious reign; how we were photographed by Colonel Sartorius and bustled home just in time to avoid the heavy drizzle which followed the the "Queen's weather" happily vouchsafed for the parade.

Meantime, if those pray best who work most, there was a contingent of well-wishing loyal folks out in the jungle on Jubilee Day; for Captain Moberly with some Artillery, and Captain Broome with Beloochees, were following up such *kubber* as they could get of stray parties of dacoits; and only returned after the Jubilee festivities had become history. Lieutenant Nelson, and Captain Yate, too, had several long marches after a party, which they had almost given up hope of encountering, when some thirteen miscreants were then seen sneaking away through the undergrowth, in two bodies. Captain Yate followed one, but being divided by two temptations, to account for the Boh of the party, and to follow up the party itself from which the chief had separated, he appears to have suffered the *fate* of the boy with the nuts in the fable. Lieutenant Nelson found himself galloping down hill at a breakneck pace, and presently, over came pony and all. With a perfect consciousness that his revolver was hard packed with mud, he shook himself free of the struggling pony, and dashed helter-skelter after the robbers. Six were within easy range; so Lieutenant Nelson selected the nearest and heaviest, yelled out the word which means "stop!" and fired between his legs. Shortly afterwards he found himself breathless, his hand twisted in the dirty greasy hair of a writhing, squirming dacoit; and in due time the prisoner was safe under guard. Captain Broome has come in (21st June). He reports having found the camp of the alleged coalition to which I have several times referred: that of Badayaza and Boh Shevay; but is of opinion that the *kubber* was false. He found, at all events, no proof of the party having elephants, cattle, or more than three or four ponies; and if the two most powerful leaders are now miserably dodging about the land in this way, surely they are giving the power of the new Government a bold advertisement.

As particulars of the affair near Meittela come in, they put the work done by Lieutenants Pain and Tinley in better and better light, particularly that of the latter. At one moment, Mr. Tinley was actually engaged in a hand-to-hand combat with the two Bohs and a lusty dacoit Nay, to complete the sensationalism of the situation, all four was close crowded together at the bottom of a sandy nullah; and the first Boh actually fired at Lieut. Tinley with a revolver. It was a well delivered "point" (I believe in the neck), which brought down this dangerous foe; and in the meantime the other had slashed the pony's neck nearly to the bone. This time a full down cut from standing up in the stirrups silenced the enemy; and as the unnamed dacoit fled, he was accounted for with a bullet from the revolver. If much more such work take place, the occupation of the 3rd Brigade will be gone; and it will be fairly broken up for want of worlds to conquer.

Those of us who consider that the conquest of a country should ever and always be carried on from lines of railway, road, and river, rejoice to welcome the first load of stores passed up the Sittang from Tonghoo, for the season. We consider, too, that Pyinmana, first, by its very isolation, and secondly by the sudden change in that respect which will follow the arrival of the railway, is now, and will become more and more, by leaps and bounds, an important Upper Burman centre. Even with rail communication established, our proximity to a navigable river is sure to be a powerful factor in the certainly approaching prosperity of a place of which you will hear long after reference ceases to be made to places now of importance on the other river line. Of this proving truth there is even greater certainty than when I last touched upon it; for it has now become an open secret that Yemethen will be practically given up as a large military station, and, party by party, we shall find our soldiers being drafted back to Pyinmana as being a health er, and in every sense, more valuable post than marshy, cholera-blighted Yemethen.

A LEGAL PUZZLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following is not mine, but I happened to read it in an old Treatise on Casuistry:—

A certain youth went to study Law at the feet of a famous master, who charged for his tution a certain sum of money in advance. But the youth being poor, it was agreed that he should pay half the money down and to find himself by a written agreement to pay the other half as soon as he won his first case in a Court of Law, which was done accordingly.

In due course of time the boy having finished his legal study, he took French leave, quitting his master without the least intention in the world of paying him the balance of his fees.

Whereupon both the master and his pupil went to a Court of Law, the one to claim his due, and the other to defend it, each pleading his own case personally.

Now, as it can be plainly seen, by the very terms of their agreement, whenever one of the contending parties won the case, it must be inevitably won by the other also, and if lost, lost by the other also; or in other words, whoever wins the case he loses it at the same time; and the question is, "How did the Court decide it?" Perhaps some of our local gentlemen of the law will answer.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTITIA.

"ATLAS" writes in the *World*:—"Two Indian servants, who have been engaged provisionally for a year by the Queen, have arrived in England with Dr. Tyler. One of them, Mohamed Buksh, was formerly in the household of the Queen-Mother of Dholepore, who sends by him a gold and yak *chowar* or fly-flapper of great beauty for the Queen's acceptance."

OF the one hundred and seventy-seven seats in Westminster Abbey allotted to India, thirty were given to the Indian princes and notabilities, and thirty to leading officials of the India Office. Sixty were reserved for general distribution among Anglo-Indians "with claims," and the remainder, or a large portion of them, apportioned to the natives now temporarily or permanently residing in this country for purposes of pleasure, business, or study. For the [illegible] unallotted seats, *Vanity Fair* says that about a week previously there were only 1,500 applicants.

ACCORDING to a London correspondent, Mr. E. M. Langworthy, the hero of "The Story of the Langworthy Marriage," is now on his way to England, with the view of raising an action for libel, and claiming substantial damages from that journal.

MR. F. J. WILLIAMSON, of Esher, Surrey, has received a commission to execute a marble statue of the Queen, to be placed in the hall of the Royal College of Physicians on the Victoria Embankment. Mr. Williamson has also, it is stated, received several commissions to execute replicas of his bust of the Queen, now being exhibited by Royal command at the Royal Academy, and for which her Majesty honoured him with sittings, for Bombay and other parts of India.

A COLLECTION of Indian prehistoric and archæological remains and other interesting objects, belonging to Mr. A. C. Carlyle (late of the Archæological Survey of India), are on view in the Crush Room of the Royal Albert Hall in connection with the exhibition of painting and sculpture, which we recently noticed. Several cases are filled with implements illustrative of the earliest arts of man in the prehistoric stone age, together with specimens of the principal materials, in a rough state, from which they were made. The specimens illustrating the various periods are well classified, so that the student has no difficulty in gaining all the information possible from the collection. Besides the implements there are human bones, pottery and other relics from ancient Indian graves found by Mr. Carlyle while excavating six different grave mounds along the northern scarp of the Vindhya Hills, and rude aboriginal paintings from caves. The "Historic" period is illustrated chiefly by curious inscriptions, coins, seals, beads, and carved or sculptured bricks, pottery, and objects in terra-cotta.

APPLICATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF AN OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

AT the Bombay High Court yesterday, the rule *nisi* granted by Mr. Justice Jardine calling upon Mr. Thomas Lidbetter to show cause why he should not be removed from his appointment of co-official liquidator of the Parel Spinning and Weaving Company. The rule was granted by his Lordship on the 7th instant on the application of Mr. Henry Stead, Mr. Lidbetter's partner in business as accountants, auditors, notaries-public, &c.

The rule came on for argument yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley, when the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared on behalf of Mr. Lidbetter to show cause against the rule. Mr. Starling represented the firm of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, the solicitors in the matter of the liquidation, whose removal from office was also applied for by Mr. Stead; Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Bland, appeared for Mr. Stead in support of the rule.

Mr. Macpherson said that his motion was made under the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882, in the matter of the Parel Spinning and Weaving Company. He appeared there to show cause why Mr. Lidbetter should not be removed from the office of liquidator of the above company; why Mr. Henry Stead should not act as sole liquidator; and why Mr. Bland should not act as attorney for the official liquidator in place of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton. Mr. Starling was instructed to appear on behalf of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton. Although they were not parties to this rule, Mr. Stead had made extremely injurious innuendoes against them as solicitors in this liquidation. So far as he was aware, the Advocate-General said this was a rule without precedence, that is to say, there was no instance of one official liquidator having ever gone the length of applying to have his co-liquidator removed. Mr. Justice Jardine was the Judge selected for the purpose of making the application in this matter for a rule *nisi*, and it was, perhaps, a little unfortunate that such was the case, because it was just possible the rule would not have been granted, if the application had been made before his Lordship (Mr. Justice Bayley), or Mr. Justice Farran, who were conversant with this liquidation, while Mr. Justice Jardine knew nothing about it, not having had anything to do with the matter before. It would be perfectly clear, as soon as the affidavits had been placed before the Court—and he said so with a full sense of the responsibility attached to his statement—that the motives which had prompted Mr. Stead to make all the allegations were not really any desire for the well-being of the company, but the hostility and ill-will which existed between him and Mr. Lidbetter. There was at this moment pending in the High Court a partnership suit between them, and they were admittedly on extremely unfriendly terms.

The Judge here observed, with reference to a statement made by the learned counsel, that official liquidators have been removed before now, and cited the instance of Sir John Moore and Company, an English suit.

Mr. Macpherson replied that in that case the removal was urged at the instance of contributories or interested parties; and therefore he submitted that the present application was without any precedent. He did not, of course, mean to say that a case for removal might not be made by a liquidator against his colleague.

The Judge: The liquidator in that case was removed, because his interest might conflict with the liquidation.

Mr. Macpherson said he did not say that such a case could not be made by one official liquidator against his colleague. But such a case had not occurred before, and a tolerably strong case must be made to justify a removal. Mr. Lidbetter had been able to obtain the suffrages of *every* single creditor of importance, whose claims amounted to about a lakh of rupees, and they were all unanimously in his favour. On the other hand, Mr. Stead was not supported by the vote of a single creditor. He (the Advocate-General) might say there incidentally that while the charges made against Mr. Lidbetter rested merely on innuendoes and incompatibility of temper between Mr. Stead and Mr. Lidbetter, those against Messrs. Tobin and Roughton were extremely injurious, although they too were of an extremely vague character; and it certainly was a matter of very great surprise that Mr. Stead should have felt at liberty to have made such allegations in an affidavit. It was admitted that Mr. Stead had been already three months in this country, after his somewhat lengthened sojourn in China, but had never asked, in his capacity as official liquidator, Messrs. Tobin and Roughton for one single word of explanation; and the first time this firm knew anything about the matter was to see Mr. Stead's affidavit published in the daily newspapers containing these innuendoes against them. The learned counsel submitted that the rule ought to be discharged with costs, and he should have asked if indeed his Lordship had had the power under the present application, to remove Mr. Stead and turn his own application against himself, because, if anybody was to be removed from the office of the liquidator, it was obviously Mr. Stead and not Mr. Lidbetter. Before the affidavits were read the learned counsel read section 143 of Act 6 of 1882, which stated that "any official liquidator may resign or be removed by the Court on due cause shown." The case which his Lordship had mentioned was, he believed, the latest of its kind, where the Judges in discussing the meaning of the words "due cause" had held that it must be a proof of the unfitness of the liquidator. It would, therefore, appear that they had not to consider in this matter whether Mr. Lidbetter was a *persona ingrata* to Mr. Stead, but whether or not he was a fit person to carry on a work of this liquidation. Mr. Stead appeared to be under this impression throughout this application that this liquidation was really called into being for his benefit. He was the original official liquidator, and then happening to have to go to China, Mr. Lidbetter was appointed his colleague. The whole of his business during his sojourn in China, and when he came back, he thought he had a right to remove Mr. Lidbetter.

The Judge: How was Mr. Lidbetter appointed? Jointly with Mr. Stead?

Mr. Russell: During his absence.

Mr. Macpherson said he had the order of the Court with him, and when he had read that to his Lordship it would appear that it was entirely a misstatement on the part of Mr. Stead, when he said that Mr. Lidbetter was appointed a liquidator temporarily. The order was dated the 29th May, 1886, and it was to the following effect:—"I do order that Mr. Thomas Lidbetter be and is hereby jointly appointed with Mr. Henry Stead to be the official liquidator of the Company, and that he do give security in the sum of Rs. 5,000," and so on. But then Mr. Stead in the affidavit on which he had obtained this rule had the effrontery to say that "in order to provide for the work of the liquidation being carried on in my absence, my partner, Mr. Lidbetter, was appointed co-official liquidator, and acted in that capacity until my return from China in March 1887." It was not that Mr. Lidbetter had acted as liquidator until Mr Stead's return, but he had been acting since then, and was now so acting. As for the claim on Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla, which was mentioned in Mr. Stead's affidavit, the learned counsel said that Burjorjee was once a contributory to the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, of which Mr. Stead was agent; that Bank had obtained a decree against Burjorjee for about eleven thousand rupees, and yet Mr. Stead had sanctioned and accepted a sum of Rs. 2,500, that is to say, four annas in the rupee. Again, with regard to another claim, the solicitors had been advised that the suit could not be maintained against Ram Adasingh, and they had instructed Mr. Russell to withdraw the suit with the intention of filing a fresh suit against one Chhattafatsingh, in order to place the proper defendant before the Court. The learned counsel thought that nothing could be more gratuitously offensive than the paragraph of Mr. Stead's affidavit in which it was suggested that Messrs. Tobin and Roughton were [illegible] under the influence of their managing clerk, and that they were not reliable officers of the Court as solicitors to the liquidation, an office to which they were appointed by an order of the Court, and an office which they had held with perfect credit to themselves and satisfaction to those who had employed them in the case of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank for very many years. Mr. Stead seemed to forget this in making those innuendoes against Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, he was making a most serious reflection upon himself, because if an official liquidator were really up to his work no solicitor would force a compromise against his wishes. Then there was the suggestion that Mr. Lidbetter's mind was affected. They had no substantive evidence about Mr. Lidbetter's state of mind, but he (Mr. Lidbetter) had put in an affidavit, which was really that of a sane man. (A laugh.) Before he would read that affidavit, the learned counsel said he would submit to the Court a letter penned by Mr. Stead to Mr. Lidbetter on the 24th June. He submitted that the receipt of that letter by Mr. Lidbetter was calculated to irritate the most placid temperament. It commenced with "My dear Lidbetter." There was a pleasing familiarity about that, considering that they had not been on speaking terms for three months. (A laugh.) The letter was in reply to one by Mr. Lidbetter telling Mr. Stead that he did not desire him to be his associate in the liquidation. The letter was as follows:—

73, Apollo Street, Fort, 24th June, 1887.

My dear Lidbetter,—In reply to your letter of this date just to hand re Parell Mill, I have only to say

hat as you referred to me yesterday afternoon by the erms "liar and scor" in the presence of my so-citor, Mr. Thomas Henry Pearse, whom you also rossly insulted, I cannot be surprised at any fresh ccentricities on your part. Your mind is weak and ahinged, my friend, or you would never make uch a lamentable exhibition of yourself as you did esterday. The expression "damned blackguard" or blaguard" as you pronounced it, with which you reeted me when I first saw you after an absence of 1 months (before all our clerks) was equally gentle-manlike, but I would not have resented it as I did ad I then been aware of your mental condition. Take a holiday, live well and try to get better. I will ook after everything during your absence faithfully s I did before, and you can go away with an easy ind. Meanwhile let me beg of you as a friend to ndeavour to moderate your temper and consider whether expressions that would disgrace the mouth of costermonger or a common sailor become a rofessional man who is at any rate supposed to be a entleman. Such language is unworthy of yourself nd incompatible with your membership of the so-alled Society of Friends. I think the Court before whom our unhappy dispute will be heard will agree with me as to this. I have several erious grounds of complaint against you besides our abusive language, the outrage of breaking pon the safe, and the extravagancies displayed by ou before Captain James Rogers and Mr. Geo. Lund, ot the least of which is your unfair concealment rom me of the fact that you had been an insolvent. consider our firm was *disgraced* by the announce-ment of that insolvency, which I saw with amazement for the first time in the public prints when my attention was drawn to it by a man in the tram on my way down to office. Do you think you acted fairly in keeping that fact from me? Your insane allusions to an entry in our books which you deem incorrect disturb me but little, except that such foolish suspicions give evidence of mental weakness on your part, which I and other friends of yours can only observe with regret. I am fully prepared when the time arrives to prove that that entry is correct, a fact which I and my solicitor have all along maintained. You are quite at liberty are withdraw you auretyship in Parell Mill as you withdrew my furniture from my bungalow to fill up your empty house at Parell Mill when Chalk left you. Take a holiday, my dear follow, and drive the ——— out of you brain as soon as you can. Let me see you return with "mens sana" in "corpore sano," when you will appreciate the folly of what you have done, and apologise for it.—Yours sincerely, HENRY STEAD.

In commenting upon the above letter, the learned counsel said that, if Mr. Lidbetter had used the expression which was attributed to him,it was provoked by the fact of Mr. Stead having returned from China accompanied by a young Japanese lady. (A laugh.)

Mr. Russell: I must object to my learned friend mentioning things of that sort. There are quite enough disagreeable circumstances in this case without importing others.

His Lordship remarked that this statement appeared on one of the affidavits.

Mr. Macpherson: The fact cannot be denied. The lady meets Mr. Stead every day, I believe, at the Dadur station. Mr. Stead, he went on to say, complained that Mr. Lidbetter had concealed from him the fact of his having become an insolvent. But that was so far back as twenty years ago. The learned counsel observed that a more outrageous letter could hardly have been penned, considering that the relations of these two gentlemen had been of the most strained kind ever since Mr. Stead's return from China. The learned counsel then proceeded to read the affidavits in this case:—

Mr. Macpherson first read the affidavit of Mr. Henry Stead (published in our paper of the 8th instant) on which the rule *nisi* was granted by Mr. Justice Jardine.

The next affidavit which the learned counsel read was that of Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, who said that he had read over a copy of the affidavit of Mr. Henry Stead, as published in the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* of the 8th instant. No copy of the affidavit had been furnished to him, although he applied to the attorney of Mr. Stead for a copy. It was true that, in the first instance, Mr. Stead was appointed sole official liquidator, but it was not the fact that his (Mr. Lidbetter's) appointment as joint official liquidator was only made to carry on the work of the liquidation during the absence of Mr. Stead, nor that he continued to act only until the return from China of Mr. Stead on the 18th of March 1887. On the contrary, Mr. Lidbetter's appointment was unconditional, and he had continued to discharge and was discharging the duties of the appointment up to this day. From the date of his return to Bombay on the 18th of March last up to the middle of June, a period of three months, Mr. Stead never in any way endeavoured to take any part in the conduct of the liquidation, never asked to be allowed to do so, and never inquired of Mr. Lidbetter what was being done or had been done in his absence. Not a single compromise had been entered into in this matter without full inquiry. Every such compromise had been for the benefit of the liquidation, had moreover only been conditional on the sanction of the Court being obtained and had received such sanction. In some cases Mr. Lidbetter had not received amounts offered with the result that the debtors had at once filed their schedules in the Insolvent Court. Messrs. Tobin and Roughton had nothing whatever to do with the compromise effected with Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla, whose liability was not Rs. 2,001-13-7, as stated by Mr. Stead, but Rs. 1,930-7-9, for which amount a plaint had been filed against him in the Small Cause Court by Mr. Stead before he left for China. Mr. Lidbetter acted in effecting such compromise upon his own responsibility and after making due inquiries, and was also influenced to some extent by the fact that a claim of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank against the same person had in the previous year been compromised for about the same ratio to the liability. Mr. Lidbetter fully believed the interests of the liquidation had been best served by the compromises thus effected. It is was not the fact that no efforts had been made by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton to execute the decree against Pursotum Goverdhun. Mr. Lidbetter had himself, at their request, directed three clerks employed in the liquidation to try and find him, and this has been done several times, without however obtaining such information as would enable him to execute the decree. It was absolutely untrue that on the 13th of June 1887 it was intended to drop the suit against Addarsey Ranee as not worth proceedings with. Mr. Lidbetter was advised by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton that it would be better to withdraw the suit and file a fresh suit. It was incredible that Mr. Lidbetter had allowed the suit to be dropped when he had, as was the fact, already refused as inadequate an offer of Rs. 2,000, nearly 8 annas in the rupee, made on behalf of Cheeturfatsing, the person really liable. The allegations Mr. Stead made against the managing clerks of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton were wholly groundless. Mr. Lidbetter had effected many compromises in these matters, but in not one of them had any representations been made to him on behalf of the persons liable either by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton or any one of their managing clerks. Mr. Lidbetter had read the statement in the affidavit of Jamsetji Pestonji Pochaji as to the manner in which Mr. Stead obtained possession from Mr. Lidbetter of the key of the safe belonging to the liquidation, and he said that the same was true. Having failed in obtaining the return of the key from Mr. Stead, and the business of the liquidation being pressing, Mr. Lidbetter caused the safe to be opened, and as after such opening it was no longer a safe receptacle for the books and documents connected with the liquidation, he caused them to be stored in another part of his office, but this was not abstracting the contents. He said that Mr. Stead is in involved circumstances. Decrees have been passed against him in the Small Cause Court which have been made payable by instalments, and he is borrowing moneys from the Marwarees. Mr. Lidbetter had in consequence given him notice that he intended to apply to this Court for permission to withdraw from any longer being his surety in these matters. His other surety, Captain A. C. Clark, Lloyd's Surveyor, had given him a similar notice. Mr. Lidbetter believed if Mr. Stead was continued as official liquidator he would not be able to find person to become surety for him in the place of Captain Clark. Mr. Lidbetter denied that since the return of Mr. Stead from China he had acted with great hostility towards him. He had been forced to file a suit against him which is now pending in this Court, it being impossible for him to continue longer as his partner, and he had on occasions told him his opinion of his conduct in forcible terms, but he had always done this under circumstances of great aggravation. He denied that, when Mr. Pearse and Mr. Stead came to his office on the 23rd of June, he became very violent and used language unbecoming a gentleman, but he did tell Mr. Pearse in strong terms what he thought of his client's conduct as to the manner in which he had obtained possession of the key of the safe and his subsequent dealing with it. He declined to recognize Mr. Pearse as being connected with the liquidation, and on his refusing to take this answer, he did tell both him and Mr. Stead to leave his office, which they did. But very little now remained to be done in the matter of this liquidation, and a couple of months should see it closed. There was no necessity whatever for any interference by Mr. Stead at this late stage, and Mr. Lidbetter submitted that, if either of them was to be removed, it should be Mr. Stead, more especially as almost the whole of the work of the liquidation had been done by him (Mr. Lidbetter).

Mr. Macpherson next read the affidavit of Mr. G. W. Roughton, of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, solicitors, who said it was absolutely untrue that the compromise of the liability of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla, which liability was under a decree of the Small Cause Court Rs. 1,930-7-9, not Rs. 2,001-13-7, was effected under the advice of his firm. Mr. Lidbetter acted in that matter, as he did in almost every other compromise solely on his own responsibility. The compromise was, moreover, provisional and not binding on the liquidator until the sanction of the Court had been obtained, which sanction was subsequently given. As regards Mr. Stead's real belief as to the wealth of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla, it was stated that he was party to a compromise made with Burjorjee of a decree, obtained by the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, the amount of which decree was, with costs and interest, about Rs. 11,000, and the amount for which it was compromised was only Rs. 2,500. Mr. Stead's allegation that Mr. Roughton's managing clerks improperly interfered with the business of this liquidation was wholly unfounded. As a matter of fact not one of them has had anything whatever to do with it. The whole of the business had been conducted by Mr. Roughton personally, with the assistance of his articled clerk, Mr. Merwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatwalla. It was true that Mr. Stead did address his firm on the subject of the alleged interference of his clerks in getting a claim settled. Mr. Roughton made enquiries, but could not find any foundation for the truth of Mr. Stead's accusation, which named no one but merely referred to "some of your people." It was not the fact that, upon the settlement of the list of debts and claims herein, his firm declined to allow the amount owing to them by the company to be inserted in the list on the ground that they were fully secured. The statement of Mr. Stead that Mr. Roughton's firm had made no efforts to execute the decree against Pursotum Gourdhundas was not only untrue, but unjustifiable, seeing that he had made no enquiries whatever of them on the subject. As a matter of fact, Mr. Roughton has had constant enquiries made not only by his own clerks, but by some of those of the Liquidator, with a view of finding Purshotam Gourdhandass. All he could ever learn, however, was that Purshotum was a poor man, earning some 25 rupees a month, and that he had gone to his native country, the whereabouts not being given; and this was the report Mr. Roughton received several times. Moreover as shown by Mr. Stead's affidavit his firm had a considerable interest in recovering the amount due by Purshotum and was inconceivable they should not do so if they could. Mr. Stead's statements as to the conduct of the firm in the matter of the suit against Addarsing Ranoot were also unjustifiable, seeing that he had never taken the trouble to enquire from them what the facts were. Mr. Roughton had, under the circumstances, advised the course best calculated to promote the interests of the company, namely, to withdraw the old suit and to file a fresh suit on the same cause of action. This may or may not have been sound advice, but at all events it was *bona fide*, and did not render them open to the construction put upon the firm's conduct by Mr. Stead. Mr. Roughton said that, so far from the removal of his firm conducting to the interests of the liquidation, the contrary would be the case. But little remained now to be done, and Mr. Roughton was fully conversant with the whole facts, whereas the appointment of a new solicitor would at least entail much unnecessary correspondence and many unnecessary interviews with the liquidator, besides many charges for perusing papers which had been included in bills already prepared or to be prepared by his firm. Mr. Stead's fear of Mr. Roughton's managing clerk was wholly groundless, as was shown by the fact that the power of compromise in the few remaining matters (some 2 or 3) rested entirely with the official Liquidator subject to the sanction of the Court, and the fear of compromises being interfered with was the only ground Mr. Stead showed for his apprehension; and consequently if the official Liquidator did his duty, no interference of clerks could have anything to do with the conduct of this liquidation. Since Mr. Stead returned from China, no alteration had been made in the conduct of the liquidation, and Mr. Roughton had continued to take instructions from Mr. Lidbetter. Mr. Stead had never written to him one single line as to the conduct of the liquidation, nor made one single application to him as to what had been done there in during his absence. The first time he ever did anything in the liquidation, so far as Mr. Roughton was concerned, was when he caused Mr. Pears, his solicitor to send the letter relating to the case of Addising Ranoo. Lastly, Mr. Roughton said that before making this application in this matter, Mr. Stead never called upon him for any explanation whatever of any of the matters alleged against Mr. Roughton, never asked him whether he would be willing, in the event of Mr. Lidbetter retiring or being removed, to cease acting as solicitor in the liquidation, and never gave him any notice whatever of this application.

Mr. Macpherson also read the affidavit of Jamsetjee Pestonjee Pocha, head clerk to the official Liquidator of the Parell Spinning Company, who said it was not true that he informed Mr. Stead that, under the advice of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, the liability of Burjorji Sorabji Lywalla was compromised for Rs. 300. He did tell Mr. Stead that the liability had been settled for that sum for reasons known to Mr. Lidbetter, who had been informed of the indifferent circumstances of Burjorji by gentlemen well acquainted with him, but he never mentioned the name of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, and did not refer to them. As a matter of fact, Messrs. Tobin and Roughton had nothing to do with, and knew nothing of that compromise until the conditional agreement between the official Liquidator and Burjorji was sent on to them that the sanction of the Court to it might be obtained. Not a single compromise had been effected by Mr. Lidbetter without full enquiries as to the means of the party liable, and the sanction of the Court had been obtained to every such compromise. Since his return from China in the middle of March up to about the middle of June, Mr. Stead in no way acted in the business of the liquidation, which was conducted, as it was during his absence, solely by Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, nor did Mr. Stead take any interest in what had been done during his absence. About the 16th June last Mr. Stead requested Jamsetjee to ask Mr. Lidbetter to let him have the key of the safe which had up till a few days previously been kept by Jamsetjee as he wished to look through the papers and see what had been done, Mr. Lidbetter for the key, and he at once handed it over. The safe did not belong to Mr, Stead, but was the property of the company before it went into liquidation, and had ever since been in use for keeping the books and papers belonging to the liquidation. Jamsetjee gave the key to Mr. Stead, who opened the safe, took out and read the press copy letter book for about an hour and then locked the safe, put the key in his pocket, stating in reply to a request for its return, that he had as much right to it as Mr. Lidbetter, and left the office. None of the papers in the safe were urgently required for the business of the liquidation, and Jamsetjee accordingly applied by letter to Mr. Stead, pointing out this fact and asking him for the key. In reply he received a letter from Mr Stead, in which he stated that he had deposited the key with his solicitor, Mr. Pearse, who in future would act for him in these matters. Not being able to obtain the key and the business being pressing, the safe was ultimately opened by direction of Mr. Lidbetter.

Several affidavits, which had been filed in rejoinder and surrejoinder, and related to the details of the main particulars in the matter, were also read by Counsel; but the pressure on our space precludes us from giving them at any length.

Mr. Macpherson said in conclusion that his Lordship had now the whole of the materials of this application, and he thought, the Court would agree with him, that they bore out entirely what he had said at the outset with regard to this application, that it was really of an unprecedented kind, and that it was founded entirely upon personal ill-feeling on the part of Mr.Stead and not prompted by any good wishes for the Company or regard for the Company's interests. It would really be a most disastrous thing for the Company if Mr. Lidbetter, or Messrs. Tobin and Roughton were removed and the Company were left to the tender mercies of Mr. Stead, even though he were assisted in his work by Mr. Bland. There was nothing double in the charges brought by Mr. Stead against his colleague, and so far as one could understand his meaning after having eliminated from the affidavit the mass of innuendoes,the whole foundation of his charge rested simply and solely upon that compromise with Lywal's. There was no reason why one liquidator should be removed because his colleague did not get on with him. The application was founded on an erroneous impression on the part of Mr. Stead that the liquidation existed for the profit of the liquidator, and that he being first appointed to the office he had a preferential claim to it. Now, if ever a charge was thoroughly and satisfactorily refuted it was done in this case, and refuted upon the most cogent evidence. What reason was there to doubt Mr. Lidbetter's perfect *bona fides* in this matter? If Burjorjee Lywalla was a wealthy person, how was it that they found Mr. Stead, in compromising the claim of the London Bank against him, had greedily and gratefully taken his commission of Rs. 625. The correspondence most distinctly showed that Mr. Stead was a party and privy to that compromise with Lywalla; that he had written pressing for it to be completed, and that pending its completion he had to ask for a little accommodation from Messrs. Tobin and Roughton of a cheque for Rs. 229 odd. How then could it lie in his mouth now to come here after his long absence in China, and say that Mr. Lidbetter, having done exactly what Mr. Stead had done in a previous liquidation, should be removed from the office? There was not a shadow of evidence from any quarter except Mr. Stead's own allegation, while there was positive and affirmative evidence on the part of Mr. Lidbetter and Messrs. Tobin and Roughton in regard to the case of Lywalla. Mr. Lidbetter had made his own inquiries, and those inquiries appeared to be satisfactory and thorough, from which it appeared that the house and gardens stood in the name of Lywalla's wife, and therefore, no possible inference could arise out of this compromise to show the unfitness of Mr. Lidbetter to act as an official liquidator. As for the personal grounds that Mr. Stead could not get on with Mr. Lidbetter, and that originally he was the sole liquidator, they had nothing whatever to do with this matter. Mr. Lidbetter from the date of that order of the Court had exactly the same status in the liquidation as Mr. Stead had, and the Court could not pay the slightest attention to any personal considerations of that kind. If, the learned counsel went on to say, he were there to argue the question, whether upon these affidavits a ground was or was not made out for removing Mr. Stead, he should have a great deal to say upon it. But for the present he would abstain from saying anything that if, as he anticipated, the rule was dismissed, Mr. Stead would have an opportunity of defending his own position. He would be opposed not only on behalf of Mr. Lidbetter, but on behalf of every substantial creditor, who are desirous that this liquidation should be continued solely by Mr. Lidbetter. It was possible that it might never be necessary to make this application. It was by no means improbable that Mr. Stead's position as official liquidator of the company might collapse on account of its inherent weakness. So much for the application to remove Mr. Lidbetter. No case whatever was made out for his removal, and Mr. Stead had himself to thank for any unpleasantness which might have been imported into this controversy. As to the innendoes levelled against Messrs. Tobin and Roughton and their clerks, he might say that the clerks had nothing at all to do with the matter. The compromise was made clearly upon Mr. Lidbetter's responsibility. The allegation against Messrs. Tobin and Roughton absolutely refuted itself. Nothing could be more unlikely than that Messrs. Tobin and Roughton should purposely withhold their bill of costs for the reason insinuated. Such an accusation meant either that Messrs. Tobin and Roughton were corrupt or that they had been worked upon by corrupt clerks. But the accusation was one which absolutely refuted itself. The real reason why Messrs. Tobin and Roughton did not bring in their claim for costs was that before the claim could be registered it would be necessary for them to pay taxation charges, which were likely to be more than any dividend they possibly could expect to receive. Then with regard to the clerks in Messrs. Tobin and Roughton's office, not once was a single name given by Mr. Stead. And in the long antecedent case he never mentioned the name of any one. He simply referred to "some of your people." There was nothing here for Mr. Tobin to act upon. What he could do he did —that was to make inquiries, by which he ascertained that there was no possible ground for the accusation. He thought they had great reason to complain of Mr. Stead's conduct in this matter. He had no wish to draw any comparison between Messrs. Tobin and Roughton and the gentleman his learned friend proposed to put in their places as solicitors. But Messrs. Tobin and Roughton had had charge of the biggest liquidation we had ever had in Bombay, and he could not see that any reason had been shown why they should be removed. He could not imagine how such a course could be taken. It was a most discreditable application, it could not succeed, and he would ask that it be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Russell replied that in his violent diatribes against Mr. Stead, his learned friend had overlooked the fact that Mr. Stead was one of the official liquidators of the company, and was responsible for its proper liquidation. He had also lost sight of the fact that it was only when Mr. Stead for the benefit of his health went to China—

Mr. Macpherson: He went for one month and stayed eleven.

Mr. Russell: He went for his health. When Mr. Stead went to China, Mr. Lidbetter, being his partner, was made co-liquidator. Since his return Mr. Stead had been unable to gain access to the books.

His Lordship: He does not deny that since his return Stead knows nothing of the company's affairs.

Mr. Russell: No, he was not allowed to, and was badly treated by Mr. Lidbetter.

His Lordship: But Mr. Stead admits that he struck the first blow?

Mr. Russell (proceeding) said that he did not think he could, after a careful perusal of affidavits ask that Messrs. Tobin and Roughton be removed from the position of solicitors to this company.

His Lordship: No, there is no ground for any charge against them.

Mr. Russell: No, but as to Mr. Stead he wished to draw his Lordship's attention to the fact that when he returned from China he found that compromises had been effected for which he as liquidator was responsible. He had written for information, and it was shown that the letter of the 6th April had remained unanswered, though Mr. Roughton said he took a note of it. Mr. Stead was quite justified in demanding information respecting the compromise which he considered not to be beneficial to the creditors, and as to the suggestion that he should be removed—

His Lordship: I don't think I can remove Stead.

Mr. Russell continued that as regards the question whether Lidbetter should be removed, the only reason why he was appointed was because of Mr. Stead's departure for China. It was desirable that his partner should be appointed as co-liquidator. As such it was his duty to acquaint Stead with everything which occurred in connection with the liquidation. Stead was responsible to the creditors and directors of the Company. Now Mr. Lidbetter declined to have any personal communication whatever with Mr. Stead in the future, and this justified Mr. Stead in not taking any further proceedings in the liquidation until he was obliged, and in testing whether Mr. Lidbetter was liquidator in a proper and official manner. The question was whether misconduct, sufficient to call for his removal, had been made out. Whether the compromise was so far from being beneficial to the liquidators.

His Lordship: No, but whether he was wrong in effecting that compromise, and whether in doing so he had acted so wrongly as to justify his removal.

Mr. Russell: Mr. Lidbetter acted wrongly in effecting the compromise for he did, when the party was possessed of property he was stated to be.

His Lordship: But did not Mr. Stead compromise on similar terms?

Mr. Russell maintained that he did not. He further said that it was the duty of Mr. Lidbetter to have consulted his co-liquidator from day to day and with his solicitors before effecting such a compromise—Rs. 1,300 for Rs. 300—when the debtor has property at Surat and in Todd-Street. He had thus failed in his duty as liquidator of this Company.

His Lordship observed that it was perfectly clear he acted wrongly in effecting the compromise if he know the allegations as to the property to be facts.

Mr. Russell said the only other point was that which referred to the Purshotam Govardhun-das matter. He thought his Lordship would be of opinion that Lidbetter's conduct here was sufficient to call for his removal. He had endeavoured to prevent Stead from carrying out his duty. He took away the key of the office, and it was only through the clerk that he got it. Mr. Lidbetter broke open the box of the company and took away the books from Stead's control. Nothing could be advanced in support of his conduct. Lidbetter was guilty of a gross breach of duty in abstracting those books against the will of his co-official liquidator. That was another ground for his removal. It was said by Mr. Lidbetter that the winding-up of company had nearly been completed. But the liquidation was only just about beginning, because he found that the claim of the largest creditor was still to be investigated, and that with the exception of a few compromises and statements which have been filed nothing has been done. The whole hard work of the liquidation had still to be undertaken, and after his Lordship had regard to their respective positions he would ask him to say that Stead was more qualified to carry the matter to a satisfactory conclusion than Lidbetter. It was necessary for him to make further remarks as to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, nor had the matter which was heard between the two persons anything to do with the case.

His Lordship: No, that was a partnership matter.

Mr. Russell concluded his remarks by asking his Lordship to make the rule absolute against Lidbetter with costs.

His Lordship: My opinion is that the rule must be discharged. Proceeding, his Lordship remarked that it was admitted Messrs. Tobin and Roughton could not be removed, and I think that Stead should be more careful as to bringing charges again a firm of solicitors such as he has, and without foundation. As to the charges of undue influence exercised by clerks of that firm, it appears from Mr. Roughton's affidavit that there is no ground for saying that the clerks had anything to do with the liquidation, and as counsel admits, he cannot ask that they be removed. I shall say nothing more about them except that the charges are without foundation and ought never to have been made. As to the removal of Mr. Lidbetter which is asked, reference has been made to the partnership suit which came up for hearing the other day, and in which I appointed a receiver until the decree for dissolution should take place. As to the Lidbetter matter, it appears to me from the affidavits that the charge against Lidbetter with reference to this compromise entirely falls to the ground. It may be this party has some property in Surat and Bombay, but it is clear that Lidbetter had no knowledge of it, or any means of knowing that such was the case. Certainly it is difficult to see how the liquidation is to be carried on, but I am not able to remove Stead though the two are not on speaking terms. Stead dealt the first blow. But the question I have at present to deal with is whether Lidbetter ought to be removed. Now, it is not unimportant that all the creditors of the company are unfavourable to such a course being taken, and anxious that Messrs. Tobin and Roughton should not be removed, and that Mr. Lidbetter should continue to act solely. I have no power in my opinion to remove Stead. All I have to do is to say whether he has made out that which lay upon him to do—to show due cause why his co-liquidator should be removed. In my opinion he has failed to do so, though he has brought serious charges against him. I have no alternative but to discharge the rule, and to discharge it with costs.

HYDERABAD RACES—1887.

THE following entrances for the different events in these races had been made up to July 1:—

(No. 2) THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY PLATE.

Aga Jungee Shah's .....Ir g a g Turquoise.
Aga Jungee Shah's .....b a g Peacock.
Mr Percival's.....b a g Rathronan.
Aga Moochool Shah's .....c a g The Viscount.
Mr Runjeet's .....gr a g Spread Eagle.
Mr Runjeet's .....b a g Young Sherwood.
Mr P Rattonjee's .....br a g Saturday.
Mr P Rattonjee's .....ch a g Daylight.
Mr C N C.'s .....b a g Mintmaster.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...ch a g Goldfinch.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's .....g a g Ameer.
Mr Cook's ... .g a g Deerfoot.
Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's...ch a g Shahrookhe.

(No. 4) THE MAIDEN PONY PLATE.

Mr F Gordou's .....b a p Infidel.
Mr F Gordon's (Nizam's)...g c b p Irene.
H H the Thakore Sahib of Rajkote's.....b a p Kingsley, late Hilal.
Captain Buckly's .....ch a p Joe Miller.
Mr Hugh Gough's(Nizam's)g c b m Lady Bird by Stoic
Mr Hugh Gough's .....g a p Aristocrat.
Mr Percival's.....b a p Poneen.
H H Aga Khan's .....g a p Shyda.
H H Aga Khan's .....b a p Khasaree.
Mr Ranjeet's .....br a p Wickham.
Mr Ranjeet's .....ch a p Mandrake.
Mr Ranjeet's .....b a p Will be Win.
Mr P Rattonjee's .....b a p Sharp.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...g a p Mirror.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...b a p Balbull.
Mr Cook's .....b a p Tennasserim.
Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's ...b a p Rex.

(No. 5) THE ARAB DERBY.

H H the Thakore Sahib of Rajkote's .....b a c Kings Clere, late Syed.
Aga Jungee Shah's .....c a h Cœur-de-Lion.
Aga Jungee Shah's .....g a c Diamond.
Nawab Khamal Khan's ...g a c Black Mist.
H H Aga Khan's .....b a h Emperor, late Sumree.
H H Aga Khan's .....b a c Burnett late Mooneer.
Mr A A Apcar's .....b a h Saladin.
Mr N's.....b a h Kismet.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's .....b a c Nadershah.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's .....b a c Dictator.
Aga Moochool Shah's .....br a c The Prince.
Aga Moochool Shah's .....b a c The Duke.
Mr Ranjeet's .....b a h Sherwood.
Mr Ranjeet's .....b a h Young Revenge.
Mr Ranjeet's .....ch a h Tynedale.
Mr Ranjeet's .....gr a h Frontier.
Mr Ranjeet's .....ch ah Velocipede.
S A W's .....c a h Denmark.
S A W's .....b a h Tory.
P Ruttonjee's.....ch a h Tuesday.
P Ruttonjee's.....b a h Heerat.
Hyderabad Confederary's...c a h Sunshine.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...ch a h Silvermane.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...g a h Mohein.
Major Beaver's .....g a h Chanticleer.

(No. 10) BEDOUIN STAKES.

H H the Thakore Sahib of Rajkote's .....b a c Kings Clere.
Mr Percival's.....b a g Bloodstone.
Mr Percival's.....b a g Rathronan.
Nawab Khamal Khan's ...g a c Black Mist.
Mr A A Apcar's.....b a h Saladin.
Mr N's.....b a c Shazada.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's .....b a c Nadershah.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's .....b a c Dictator.
Aga Moochool Shah's .....b a c The Prince.
Mr Ranjeet's .....ch a p Mandrake.
Mr Ranjeet's .....b a p Will be Win.
Mr P Rattonjee's .....b a p Sharp.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...g a p Mirror.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...b a p Balbull.
Mr Cook's .....b a p Tennasserim.
Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's ...b a p Rex.

(No. 12) GALLOWAY PLATE.

Aga Jungee Shah's .....Ir g a g Turquoise.
Aga Jungee Shah's .....b a g Peacock.
Mr Percival's.....b a g Rathronan.
Mr Percival's.....b a g Bloostone.
Aga Moochool Shah's .....ch a g The Viscount.
Mr Ranjeet's .....g a g Spread Eagle.
Mr Ranjeet's .....b a g Young Sherwood.
Mr P Rattonjee's .....ch a g Daylight.
Mr C N C's.....b a g Mintmaster.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...ch a g Goldfinch.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...b a g Kalifa.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's .....g a g Ameer.
Mr Cook's .....g a g Deerfoot.
Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's ...ch a g Shahrookhe.
Major Prior's.....ch a g R'shan.

(No. 13) THE HYDERABAD GOLD CUP.

Hyderabad Confederacy's...b aush Goldsborough.
Mr O Dignum's .....b aus m Target.
Major Prior's .....b w g Chataworth.
Major Prior's .....q aus c Mistral.

(No. 14) THE HYDERABAD CLUB CUP.

H H the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's.....b a c Kings Clere.
Aga Jungee Shah's .....c a h Cour-de-Lion.
Aga Jungee Shah's .....c a c Diamond.
Mr Percival's.....g a g Light Heart.
Nawab Khamal Khan's.....br a c Black Mist.
H H Aga Khan's .....g a h Emperor late Sumree.
H H Aga Khan's .....b a c Burnett late Mooneer.
Mr A A Apcar's.....b a h Saladin.
Mr N's.....b a c Shazada.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's .....b a c Nadershah.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's .....b a c Dictator.
Aga Moochool Shah's .....b a c The Prince.
Mr Ranjeet's .....b a c Mediator.
Mr Ranjeet's .....ch a h Firefly.
Mr Ranjeet's .....g a h Florizel.
Mr Ranjeet's .....gh a h Velocipede.
Mr Ranjeet's .....ch a h The Ghost.
Mr S A W's .....b a h Nadur.
Mr S A W's .....c a h Denmark.
General Flood's .....b a h Comrade.
Mr P Rattonjee's .....b a h Goldman.
Mr C N C's.....b a g Mintmaster.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's .....g a p Mohsin.
Major Beaver's .....b a c Akbar.
Major Beaver's .....c a h Fortune.
Mr Cook's .....b a c Rugny.

(No. 15) THE GREAT CHAMPION PONY RACE.

Mr F Gordon's .....b a h Infidel.
Mr F Gordon's (Nizam's) .....g c b p Irene.
H H the Thakore Sahib of Rajkote's.....b a p Kingsley.
Captain Buckly's .....ch a p Joe Miler.
Mr Hugh Gough's(Nizam's)g c b m Lady Bird by Stoic
Mr Hugh Gough's.....g a p Aristocrat.
Mr Percival's.....b a p Boneen.
Mr Stronach's .....g a p Commotion.
H H Aga Khan's .....g a p Shyda.
H H Aga Khan's .....b a p Khasaree.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's .....ch a p Sir Charles.
Mr Ranjeet's .....br a p Wickham.
Mr Ranjeet's .....ch a p Mandrake.
Mr Ranjeet's .....b a p Will-be-Win.
Mr P Rattonjee's .....g a p Sirdar.
Mr P Rattonjee's .....b a p Sharp.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...g a p Mirror.
Hyderabad Confederacy's...b a p Balbull.
Major Beaver's .....rn b a r b p Kangaroo.
Mr Cook's .....ch ch p m Eva.
Mr Cook's .....g a p Silvio.
Mr Cook's .....b a p Tennasserim.
Mr, Cooverjee Ardaseer's...b a p Rex.
Captain Steele's.....ch c b g Rossaldir.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. Shahjehan, Captain J. Leftwitch, sails this morning for Coast and Calutta, laden with a general cargo only.

THE brig Oxenbury, 231 tons, Captain T. Matthews, was cleared out yesterday for Mauritius. She has a general cargo and twenty deck passengers, on board.

THE ship Talavera belonging to the B. I. S. N. Co., 1729 tons, Captain J. Robson, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and one cabin passenger, Mr. Frank Mathews, on board.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain W. S. Paterson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo and Mrs. E. V. de Oliveira, a passenger for Marmagoa; and 28 passengers on deck, for Coast and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
14TH JULY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Maduea....	1778	E. Perim.....	A	J. Jansi.
„ Elektra	3085	P. Mersa.....	B	J. Jansi.
„ Kashgar....	2640	C. Gadd	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Rohilla	5500	Briscoe.....	D	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Buchanon	1912	W. Willar.....	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Khiwa.....	1606	S. Bason	F	P. & O. Co.
„ Othello	1937	J. Atkins.....	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Dago	1220	R. Macgregor ..	H	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Maclean..	1496	Schofield	K	F. Muir & Co.
„ Lord Charl-mont.....	2055	Bocquet	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ M. Hall	..	A. Buck	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Inchrhona ..	1496	J. Macdonald ..	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bormide....	1499	E. Pizzarello....	O	.....
Ship Talavera.	1729	Robson	P	B. I. S. N. Co.
S.S. China.....	1394	R. Fletcher	Q	E. Nixon & Co.
„ Bangalore ..	1309	Baldwin	Ibis	.....
„ Fernlands ..	1375	J. B. Sellers	Ibis	W. & A. Graham & Co.
Ship Ardencraig	2071	Humphries		W. Lovett & Co.
S.S Thisbe	1515	A. Sirovech		.....
„ L. Etive	1396	S. R. Lee	Old Slips	F. Muir & Co.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
14	Patna (s).....	Pearson	Coast and Calcutta. June 21.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
14	Ethiopia (s)	Paterson.....	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Talavera, Robson, for Dunkirk.
„ Shahjehan, Leftwich, for Coast and Calcutta.
Brig Okenbury, Mathews, for Mauritius.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday:—
Steamer Seawell, for Palermo and Marseilles.
„ Fernlands, for Torre-del Anunziata.
„ St. Dunstan, for Havre.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

July.			
10	Ellora s	Gellatt	Bombay, June 29.
	Booldana s	Clark	Port Louis Mauritius, June 19.
	Engineer s.....	Jeffrey	Liverpool, June 9.
	Ulrica s	Scurr.....	London, April 15.

MADRAS.
ARRIVAL.

July.			
11	Chusan s.....	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
11	Goa s	.....	Bombay.
	Africa s	.....	Calcutta.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 13th July, 1887.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·636
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·2
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.).....	73·

SALE OF INTOXICATING DRINKS IN INDIA.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Economist* has a good deal to say on the drink question in India. Writing on May 24, he says:—

A correspondent has called my attention to the charges which have been recently brought against the Indian Government, to the effect that their administration of the liquor laws, especially in the Bombay Presidency, has been lately conducted on mere trade principles, and has aimed at a large increase of revenue in what is called the Abkari Department, without any regard to the well-being of the people, and, indeed, with the result of increasing drunkenness and dissipation. It may interest your readers to consider a few facts bearing upon this grave indictment. It should be at once admitted that the revenue derived in the Bombay Presidency from the distillation and sale of spirits, both imported and manufactured in the country, and from the traffic in intoxicating drugs has advanced by leaps in recent years. The estimate of Abkari revenue derived from the country spirit and toddy alone, for the Bombay Presidency, for the year just closed, is nearly 70 lakhs of rupees, whereas four years ago it was 54½ lakhs, and the annual average of the five years ending 1876-7 was 31½ lakhs, and for a similar period ending in 1881-2 was a little over 39 lakhs. It is contended by the officers of department that this increase has been obtained by better administration and the suppression of illicit trade, and not by the growth of intemperance or by any departure from the attitude which officers of Government have persistently been enjoined to observe. In order that this assertion may be tested, I propose to examine briefly the declared policy of Government, and the salient facts of the Abkari administration of the past year, adding a few remarks on the question under consideration.

One object at which the Indian Government have constantly aimed has been to equalise the Excise and Customs duties on spirituous liquors. Another has been to place the trade in country liquor, as far as possible, on an equal footing, so that liquor which is excised by the imposition of a still-head duty shall not be placed at an undue disadvantage in reference to liquor excised by the levy of a tax on trees of which the toddy may be used for the manufacture of spirits. It is in the attempt to adjust the rates of the tree tax and still-head duties that the agitation of distillers has so frequently arisen, an agitation which has been misunderstood by critics of the policy of Government. The principle that spirit of all kinds should be taxed according to its alcoholic strength, without regard to the comparative cost of production, is sound in principle, and is not one with which the advocates of temperance should quarrel. So far from the Government seeking to enhance its revenue by concessions to the purchasers and sellers of intoxicating drink, it has deliberately refused to force sales by any reduction in the cost of liquor. In 1844, Government publicly recorded their willingness to "sacrifice revenue if they could by so doing abate the increasing vice of drunkenness," but as that course was "impracticable," their declared object was to check it, by enhancing the price of intoxicating liquors. This declaration of John Company proves that India was not free in 1844 from the vice of civilised communities, and that Government sought to make no revenue by encouraging it. Thirty years later, in May 1874, Lord Northbrook's Government reaffirmed the principle that it was "better to sacrifice Excise revenue than that officers of Government should interfere in the trade, and assume functions calculated to expose the policy of the State to misunderstanding." More recently still, on the 7th of March 1885, Lord Reay, in passing orders on the report of a Commission appointed for Bombay, reverted to the policy of assimilating the duty on toddy spirit to that on other spirit, and in fixing rates for date trees, and cocoa-nut and brab trees, which represented a duty of one rupee per gallon of spirit, of strength 25 deg. U. P., stated that he "could not overlook the fact that if the liquor is too cheap, drunkenness is sure to be very prevalent, and that it is a legitimate subject of taxation." A few of the most recent statistics may here be given, which will serve to show the incidence of taxation, and the distribution of shops for the sale of liquor. The total Abkari revenue of Bombay for the last year represents an incidence per head of the population of seven-and-a half annas, or less than eight pence. Including the great city of Bombay and excluding the large and sparsely-populated tracts of Sind the average number of square miles to each shop, for the sale of country spirit alone or of country spirit and toddy, is 29, and the average number of population to each shop is 5,375 persons, showing only a very slight advance on the figures for 1883-4. There are, however, many districts in which there is only one shop to every 60 square miles; or is any increased activity observable in the matter of prosecution. In 1870-80 there occurred 1,937 offences against the Abkari laws, while last year the number was 1,803. Again it does not appear that in the Native States intoxication is rarer than in the British districts. On the contrary, the evidence tells the other way. For instance, the cheap price at which liquor is made in the distilleries of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda exercises an injurious effect, not merely on the revenues of the adjoining British district, but also on the drinking habits of the population.

The general effect of Abkari administration in Bombay has been to enhance the cost of country spirit, and to place all shops for its sale under strict supervision, and, therefore, the tendency should be to increase the revenues without encouraging drunkenness. At the same time, these results are not merely matters of inference from the policy pursued, they are directly attested to by the district officers. It is true that in British cantonments some officers have occasionally observed a growth of intemperance, but in the districts generally the native population obtain a more wholesome liquor, and are not addicted to intoxication. The upper classes of some sections of Indian society have undoubtedly taken to the luxuries of costly table wines, and the hils and other forest tribes, as well as the cultivators of rice in swamps, continue to drink from habit, or as an antidote to malarious influences. But in the opinion of many whom I have consulted, there is very little intoxication in the ranks of the rural population. For fuller information on this subject, those who are interested can consult paragraph 77 of the Report of the Abkari Department of Bombay for the year 1883-4. In the report for the following year, the course of discussion, which led to the abandonment of the proposal to issue licences for the retail sale of imported liquors and like country spirits, and to the substitution of a licence allowing sale in quantities of not less than a pint bottle, illustrates the anxiety of the State to prohibit the establishment of regular drinking-shops for natives in which spirits of high strength would be consumed. English public opinion has conferred many benefits on India, and it is well that its attention should be called to the moral progress of India as affected by the Abkari, as well as by other public departments. But before a more increase of Abkari revenue is regarded as an irrebuttable presumption of increased drunkenness, the facts of the case must be looked at. The country is rich in brab, date, and cocoanut trees, and the art of distillation is well known. Trade in imported liquor cannot be prescribed; and, therefore, the best practicable check on drunkenness is to regulate the traffic, assimilate the taxes on spirits of equal alcoholic strength, and keep them at as high a level as possible. I have in this letter shown the extent to which this policy has been pursued in the past, and laid down for future guidance.

Bombay, May 24, 1887.

MR. RUSKIN ON CHARLES KINGSLEY

MR. W. L. T. BROWN wrote to Mr. Ruskin a short time ago, pointing out that in the library connected with a Young Men's Institute the authors who had produced the greatest effect generally were two such opposite ones as Kingsley and himself. Mr. Ruskin, who was asked how it was that so many should be led to admire two such contraries, replied as follows:—

Brantwood, Coniston.

My dear Sir,—That two such opposite authors should take hold of the same minds is entirely probable if the opposites are both a part of the world and its sky. Kingsley liked east wind; I like west. Kingsley stepped westward—Yankee way. I step eastward, thinking the old star stands where it used to. There was much in Kingsley that was delightful to raw thinkers, and men generally remain raw in this climate. He was always extremely civil to me and to Carlyle, but failed in the most cowardly way when we had the Eyre battle to fight. He was a flawed—partly rotten, partly distorted—person, but may be read with advantage by numbers who could not understand a word of me, because I speak of things they never saw or never attended to. I extremely dislike Kingsley's tragedy myself; but if other people like hearing of girls being devoured or torn to pieces that is their affair.—Ever faithfully yours,

J. RUSKIN.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Autumnal Remedies.—Towards the fall of the year countless causes are at work to lower the tone of the nervous system, which will be followed by ill-health unless proper means be employed to avert that evil. Holloway's far-famed preparations supply a faultless remedy for both external and internal complaints connected with changes of season. All affections of the skin, roughness, blotches, pimples, superficial and deeper-seated inflammations, erysipelas, rheumatic pains, and gouty pangs alike succumb to the exalted virtues of Holloway's Ointment and Pills; which will effect a happy revolution in the patient's condition, though the symptoms of his disorder are legion, and have obstinately withstood the best efforts of science to subdue them.

LORD SALISBURY'S FLIRTATION WITH THE SCARLET LADY.

THE "St. James Gazette" has a vigilant eye on the present Premier in his relations with Rome:—

The project, or rather the renewed project for restoring diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the Court of St. James's is no new thing. We heard a great deal of it a few years ago in connection with Mr. Errington's mission to Rome: an errand which was said at first to have no official authority; though that statement afterwards proved to be wide of the truth. Moved, no doubt, by a desire to enlist the spiritual arm of the papacy in aid of the temporal forces of the Crown in Ireland, our Government of that day did enter into semi-official negotiations with the Vatican. They came to nothing, those negotiations; and we should be glad to know that the reason was this: on reflection, our Government saw that to bargain for the help of the Pope in governing the Queen's subjects was an offence against the Crown; and that it is a violation of all that we Englishmen know as Liberal doctrine or as Protestant reform to employ the aid of supernatural terrorism in political affairs. We hope we offend nobody by putting the matter in that way; which, however, is the true way. That is what it comes to. The compelling authority of all priesthoods rests upon spiritual fear, terrors of the supernatural; and we repeat, we hope we may believe that when the Liberal and Protestant Ministry which employed Mr. Errington gave up the business he was engaged in, it was because they saw it would be shameful to bargain for the use of terrors in which they did not believe, in aid of the appropriate authority they were too feeble to employ the law of the land, to wit.

But though Mr. Errington's mission came to nothing, we have never ceased to hear for long of what was understood to be the basis of his negotiations: restoration of diplomatic relations between the Pope and the Queen. During the last few weeks a great deal has been heard of it; and yesterday we were forewarned of the appearance of an important pamphlet on the subject—the tract being written by "an English Catholic priest, in intimate relation with many of the principal personages near the Pope." Some extracts from "advance sheets" have been published, and these make it quite clear that our Irish difficulties are still the basis upon which it is hoped that an arrangement may be built. Yet it seems to be understood that, "however much the members of the English Government may cherish the desire to re-establish in so complete a manner relations with the Pope, it is to be foreseen that whatever attempt is made now with such a purpose would have the result of compromising their parliamentary position in the future elections." Why? Because Gladstone would tell the country that measure tended to nothing but the restoration of popery;" and on this persuasion the country would refuse to allow of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the Pope. At any rate, they could not be re-established in the usual way: the Pope sending a Nuncio to England, and England keeping an Ambassador at the Vatican. Nevertheless the moment seems to have come for doing something—for restoring diplomatic relations partially if not completely. The writer of the pamphlet seems to rest this view of the matter on the following facts: As matters stand, the choice of Roman Catholic Bishops for the English Colonies virtually rests with the Irish Bishops, "who naturally choose prelates who cherish the same political opinions as themselves; and this is an important matter for the Queen's Government, considering that there are eleven millions of Roman Catholics in her Majesty's dominions altogether, with 130 Bishops. The truth is, however, that "no Catholic" who holds loyalty to his Sovereign as his duty could find any "objection to the Queen's taking the necessary steps for ascertaining if those who impart religious instruction to her people, and who are entrusted with the elevated duty of Bishop, cultivate in their hearts the sentiment of faithfulness to her." And if a Papal Envoy were established at the English Court, it would be his business "to ascertain that every person entrusted with the functions of Bishop, or nominated for those functions, in the territories under the dominion of Queen Victoria is a loyal subject." This could not be done, it seems, except by means of a regular diplomatic agent in whom both the English Government and the Pope had entire confidence, and it further appears that if the Government had had such an agent to deal with lately "rebellion and crime would not now be seen to reign so widely in Ireland." So this pamphlet runs; and we give prominence to its statement and arguments because they are not singular, but precisely what we always hear in support of the diplomatic relations project. They would have far greater importance, of course, if our Government were inclined to listen to them; but this we are not disposed to believe.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, June 24.)

Admiralty, 20th June, 1887.

IN accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 27th Nov, 1878—Engr H W Ross has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Chief Engr.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 20th Feb 1870, 30th April, 1877, and 30th Nov, 1882—Chief Inspr of Machinery G H Beaton has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Admiralty, 22nd June, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—Lieut O Young has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—Staff Sargn J Wood has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Actg Chief Engr J F Laird has been confirmed as Chief Engr in H M's Fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Major W G T Bickford has been promoted to the rank of Lieut-Col, by Brevet under Order in Council, 19th March, 1883.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Gen P C Penrose, KCB, is placed on the Retired List, under Order in Council, 29th Nov, 1881; Lieut-Genl E L Pym to be General, vice Penrose.

Major-Genl J M da C Meade to be Lieut-Genl, vice Pym; and Col-Comdt S J Graham, CB, to be Major-Genl, vice Meade.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette* June 20.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 24TH JUNE, 1887.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Col R A Manners, from Lieut-Col, half-pay, to be a Col, to command the 50th Regimental Dist (the Q's O R West Kent Regt), vice Col W J Chads, who has vacated that appointment.

Staff, Major-Genl Sir H H Gough, KCB, VC, Ben S C, to be a Major-Genl on the Staff, to command a Div of the Bengal Army, vice Lieut-Genl J I Murray, CB, Ben S C, who has vacated that appointment on promotion.

Lieut-Col and Col C E Nairne, CB, R A, to be Inspr-Genl of Artillery in India, and to have the local rank of Bgde-Genl whilst so employed.

Lieut-Col and Col T H Way, Mad S C, to command a Brigade of the Madras Army, and to have the rank of Bgde-Genl whilst so employed.

Lieut-Col and Col F J S Adam, Bo S C, from Depy Qr-Mr-Genl, Bombay Army, to be Qr-Mr-Genl of the Bombay Army.

Capt C T Dawkins, the King's (Shropshire Light Infy), to be Mily Secy to the Rt Hon Sir H G R Robinson, KCMG, Governor and Comdr-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieut-Col and Col F J S Adam, Bo S C, appointed Qr-Mr Genl of the Bombay Army, has been granted the local rank of Bgde-Genl whilst so employed.

India Office, 24th June 1887.

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut—Lieut W H W Mercer, from the Middles Regt.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut A A M Maude Falkner, and Lieut S M Edwards, from the North Lancashire Regt.

The Queen has also approved of the restoration of the undermentioned Officers from the Half-Pay List to the Effective List:—Lieut-Col and Col in the Army A J Howes, Mad Infantry; Lieut-Col J W Hindle, Mad S C; and Lieut W D Gordon, Bom S C.

The following Appointment has been made to the personal Staff in India:—Capt H J Da Cane, R A, to be Aid-de-Camp to Major-Genl Sir T D Baker, K C B, commanding a Division of the Bengal Army.

The following Appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—

Major H A Sawyer, Ben S C, to be Assist Qr-Mr-Genl, Intelligence Branch, vice Lieut-Col P J Maitland, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

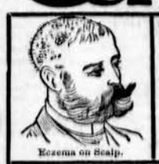
Capt G E M Davies, C Regt, to be a Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, Bengal Estabt, vice Major F B J Jerrard, appointed an Assist Adjt-Genl.

Lieut-Col R M Clerk, Mad Infy, Depy Assist Adjt Genl, to be an Assist Adjt-Genl, Mad Estab, vice Lieut-Col W L Ranking, who vacates.

Major J T Watling, Bo S C, Assist Qr-Mr Genl, to be Depy Qr-Mr-Genl, Bo Estab, vice Bgdr-Genl F J S Adam, appointed Qr-Mr-Genl.

Erratum.—The date of admission to the Ben S C of Lieut O C Armstrong, Royal Irish Rifles, is 29 Jan, 1883, and not 26th Jan, as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 30th Nov, 1886.

Cuticura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Scrofula on Neck.

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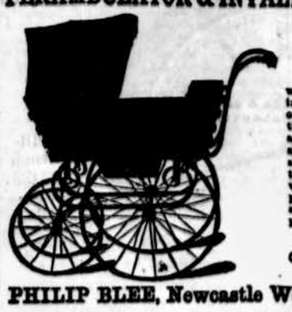

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From whatever Cause arising.

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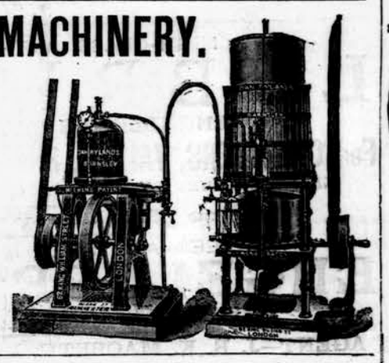

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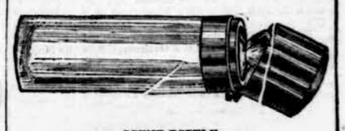

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THE "EVERLASTING" SILVER THIMBLE,
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NEW SILVER FISH VINAIGRETTE.

Rs. 32 Cash.
The illustration represents the exact size. The fish is flexible and is made of solid Silver. It opens with a spring near the head, and reveals an internal recess for Vinaigrette, altar, &c.

THE SILVER "HUBBLE BUBBLE" OR INDIAN WATER-PIPE PENCIL CASE

Solid Silver. Telescopic movement. This Pencil-case will be found admirably adapted for use, as its shape enables the hand to take a very firm hold of it.

CASH PRICES.

ALL SILVER.

	Rs.
Large Size	20
Small "	17

SILVER AND IVORY.

	Rs.
Large Size	18
Small "	16

ALL GOLD.

	Rs.
Large Size	80

This illustration represents the Pencil-case closed, and with the cocoa-nut in ivory stained black.

HAMILTON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & SILVER SMITHS,
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

July 5, 1887.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.
ORDINARY GRAVITY.
Trade ▲ Mark
Red Triangle.
This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.
Trade ◆ Mark
Green Diamond.
In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

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This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour, and the sales of it are increasing year by year.
The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

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